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WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE OVER THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—THE SIMMONS NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The report of the Civil Service Commission, now nearly ready, is delayed by the tardiness of some of the heads of bureaus in sending in their reports to the Commission. The report will be a very full and thorough presentation of the subject, and will show that within the limits in which the rules have been applied the result has been most satisfactory. The opinions of the heads of bureaus, by a vast majority of numbers and variety of experience, bear decided testimony to the excellent results achieved, notwithstanding the contrary statements of mistaken writers from this city. The report will be made public at the earliest practicable moment.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The same Senators who voted for the amendment to the motion to refer the subject of the finances back to the Finance Committee, so that the committee should be instructed to report a bill increasing the volume of the currency, now will attempt to vote down the motion to refer, and keep the subject before the Senate. The majority of two or three, at least, which the inflationists have been able to command for several days past, if guided by a skillful leader whom they would follow at all times, could control the financial legislation in the Senate; but they cannot be kept together, as has already been shown by the vote on Mr. Cameron's proposal for an unrestricted issue of bank currency. If a direct vote can be had on the motion to refer, as it now stands, a large majority are likely to be in the negative, as all those who are opposed to inflation will vote with most of the inflationists to keep the subject in the Senate, rather than have it go back to the committee with absolute instructions to report a bill based on the Merrimon instructions. The attempt will be made with persistence by the anti-inflationists to still further amend the instructions, so as to provide for compulsory redemption in connection with free banking. Mr. Schurz has the floor for another long speech, which he has been some time preparing. The contest is likely enough to continue through the whole week.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Senator Boutwell has to bear the responsibility for the confirmation or rejection of the nomination of Simmons to be Collector at Boston. If he opposes it in the Senate it will fail. If he favors confirmation it will be made. Gen. Butler has succeeded in so dividing the Massachusetts delegation that a majority thus far have not united in opposition to Simmons, and the affair has gone so far that they could not now secure a withdrawal of the nomination under any circumstances. The fight must therefore be made by both sides in the Senate, where Mr. Boutwell is the man in the breach.

THE SIOUX INVESTIGATION.

Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hinman, of Connecticut, who speaks the Sioux language, are the commission who are to visit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to investigate the condition of Indian affairs there, and to inquire into all the circumstances and causes of the recent murders. They are to be accompanied by an Indian inspector, and also by Mr. Frank H. Smith, one of the official stenographers of the House of Representatives, who is to take an extended Western tour for his health, and at the same time act as a special Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The House has no session to-morrow, having adjourned over till Tuesday in honor of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, which happens to-day. The Senate will have a short session, and then the motion will be made to adjourn, which will probably prevail.

ESTIMATED DEFICIENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The estimates for the appropriations necessary to supply deficiencies in expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, will be sent to the House of Representatives next Tuesday. The whole amount called for is, in round numbers, $2,312,000. This is a much smaller deficiency than has been reported for many years, and is but little more than half that estimated for last year, which was $5,221,000. Congress, of its own accord, added about $6,000,000 last year in appropriations to the amount which the Government officers asked. This year reverse action will be taken, and the small estimate of $2,225,000 will be cut down, if possible, by many thousands of dollars. It must not be forgotten, in comparing the estimates of this year with those of last, that a deficiency appropriation of $4,000,000 has already been made this session for the Navy Department. But it was required to meet the extraordinary expenditures caused by the difficulty about the seizure of the Virginius.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH.

The revenues of the Government are steadily increasing from week to week. The internal collections will be within a half a million dollars of what they were the month preceding the panic. There will be during the month a substantial decrease of the public debt. The receipts from Customs do not, however, indicate the increase in importing business which usually occurs at this season of the year.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL PROJECT.

There is no doubt that the project to complete the St. Philip Canal around the mouths of the Mississippi River is defeated for this session. Representatives Hurlbut, Stone, and Bass, the subcommittee of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals appointed to investigate the matter, have determined upon their report to the general committee, which, there is little doubt, will be adopted. The subcommittee have decided that they have been placed in possession of insufficient data to recommend a bill appropriating money for the construction of the canal. Their only authentic information has been derived from the Board of United States Engineers upon the subject. This report, owing to the shortness of time within which it was required to be furnished, is incomplete in its details. The report shows little more than that the plan is practicable. The engineers do not even indicate a route for the canal. They estimate the minimum cost of the canal at ten millions of dollars. The subcommittee think that a much larger sum than that would be required. The proposition will be made that the Secretary of War shall be directed to make a thorough and detailed survey of the line, with estimates for the cost of construction, to report at the next session of Congress.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE DURELL.

The members of the House Committee on the Judiciary have commenced their investigation of the printed evidence in the matter of the memorial for the impeachment of Judge Durell. Thus far there seems to be a considerable unanimity of opinion among members of the committee upon this subject, that Judge Durell has been guilty of gross negligence in permitting Assignee Norton to control a monopoly of the receivership, rather than that Judge Durell has himself been a guilty participant in any of Norton's spoils. The evidence shows that Norton conducted his business in an exceedingly irregular manner, and that his fees, if not illegal, were extortionate and unwarranted. The investigation will necessarily be quite protracted, as the testimony is very voluminous, occupying a large octavo printed volume. The investigation has not yet reached a point where the members of the committee have been able to form an intelligent opinion upon the facts in the case.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Committee on Post Offices, for the sake of testing the sense of the House, have agreed when the Franking bill shall next come up, to accept the amendment of R. S. Hale, of New-York, which proposes the complete restoration of the franking privilege.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

There have been passed during the present session of Congress in the House of Representatives 115 bills, of which about thirty have become laws. Over 150 House resolutions have been either referred to or were directed to the various committees, and over fifty House resolutions have been sent to the several departments asking for information of various kinds. The above does not include Saturday's proceedings, when several bills of a private character were passed. The business of the Senate in the way of passing bills has been small compared with that of the House of Representatives.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will propose several important changes in the Post Office administration. These were intimated in part by Senator Morrill, of Maine, in the debate which took place on the 23d of January, pending the consideration of the Post Route bill. In that debate Mr. Morrill alluded to the fact that the Postmaster General estimates that the earnings of the department will be about $29,000,000, and that there will be a deficiency of $7,000,000 and odd, making over $36,000,000. Not a dollar of this amount goes through the Treasury of the United States, or is subjected to its audit or control. This department, therefore, was independent of the Treasury. If the department is to be kept within its reasonable bounds, so that it will not break itself down, this kind of legislation must be arrested. The committee will propose an amendment to the laws so as to provide that, after the 30th of June, 1874, conveyance in the mails of samples of merchandise, packages of clothing, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, samples of metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens, and bound books shall cease, and all laws authorizing such conveyance shall be repealed. The reason for proposing such repeal is that the mails are lumbered with, among other things, bee-hives with live bees in them fed with honey and sheltered by glass, boots and shoes, groceries, and other incongruous articles, which are sent through the mails under the provision that everything, except some dangerous liquids, can be sent through the mails if not weighing over four pounds. These articles, bulky and weighty, fill up the postal mail cars, and are carried by our present system like the letter, which must go as rapidly as possible upon the trains to meet their immediate distribution; and the effect is that all the accommodations which the Postmaster General can get upon the postal-car system are not sufficient for the adequate and rapid and satisfactory distribution of the matter which ought to pass through the mails alone. The railroad companies are now paid by weight for the exact amount they carry; and it is therefore contended that if the mails shall be relieved from the carrying of merchandise, there will be a considerable saving to the Government. The effort of the Appropriation Committee will be to make the Post Office Department a medium of simply transmitting intelligence. In this connection some, if not a majority of the members of the committee are in favor of abolishing the postal-car system and of repealing the clause providing for the free delivery of letters; the latter on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of the residents in a few cities, while the people at large are taxed to pay for it. It is estimated that such changes would well nigh cover the amount specified as deficiency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The business of the Patent Office is now larger in amount than at any previous period of its history. During the past two weeks the unprecedented number of 1,234 applications for patents have been received, showing an especially remarkable increase in the work of the office, as compared with the temporary decrease caused by the late financial panic. This is believed to be indicative of a corresponding revival of general business throughout the country.

DISABILITIES AND RESTRICTIONS GROWING OUT OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The House Committee on Judiciary have made a report in which they say that, as all other property and rights of property of persons engaged in the late rebellion have, by general acts of amnesty and laws of the United States, been exempted from confiscation, there can be no reason for now retaining on the statute book such acts and parts of acts as were very properly enacted to prevent aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States during the war, which, by their impediments to the creditors of the United States in receiving their just dues, amount to the confiscation thereof; and also such acts to the same effect which were passed to hinder and prevent disloyal persons, whose disabilities had not then been removed because of their participation in the rebellion, from making any claim against the Government for debts due and claims not arising out of the rebellion prior thereto, should also be repealed. The committee therefore report a bill repealing the joint resolution of March 2, 1867, prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war, unless loyalty is proved; and repealing the oath at present required of applicants for pensions.

PRINCETON ALUMNI.

The annual meeting and social reunion of the Alumni Association of Princeton for the District of Columbia and the Southern States was held by invitation at the residence of Dr. Harvey Lindsly, on Saturday night. The President of the association, Secretary Belknap, declined a renomination, and the meeting elected officers for the current year as follows: President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly; Vice Presidents, Senator Kelly, Heister Clymer, Stephenson Archer, and Charles Abert; Secretary, Charles F. Stansbury; Treasurer, H. B. Munn; Executive Committee, Wm. L. Dunlop, Alex. Porter Morse, and H. B. Munn. Letters of regret were read from Senator Hager, of California; President McCosh, Profs. Atwater, Schanck, and Cameron, and many others. A report was submitted and letters read by Mr. Morse as to the condition of the Scientific School and the new library. After the business was dismissed friendly and cordial greetings were exchanged and the Alumni partook of a banquet.

THE TEMPERATE CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional Temperance Society, formed Feb. 22, 1833, held two large public meetings to-day. They were presided over, in the absence of Vice President Wilson, by Hon. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Morrill, of Maine. Dr. Chickering reported, as a result of a canvass in Congress, that about one-fourth of the members stand on the society's abstinence platform. Addresses were made by several Senators and Representatives, Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, and others.

REMOVAL OF THE DUTIES ON SPANISH EXPORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed, through the Secretary of State, that Spain has removed her duties on exports.

A SHERIFF CITED TO APPEAR.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22.—Gov. Dingley has cited the Sheriff of Knox County to appear before him on Wednesday, and show cause why he should not be impeached for not obeying the law in regard to seizing of liquors. Charges against him were made by a Good Templars' lodge.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE END OF A SWINDLER—A COMMUNIST IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

The *soi-disant* Prince Ostanick was condemned to the extreme penalty allowed by law—to five years' imprisonment, and 3,000 francs fine. Some scandalous facts were brought out on the last day of the trial. Ostanick had a violent altercation with the jeweler Brunswick, who had him arrested, and proved that Brunswick almost forced his diamonds upon him. "You are nothing but a usurer," said the prisoner. "Did I ask you to trust me? Did I want to buy your jewels? You found me a working student, and you pressed me for days and days to take your wares. Did I not resist your temptations for many days?" The jeweler was red in the face with anger. "But you took them," he stammered. "Yes, I took them because you pressed me so hard to do so, and you sold me diamonds for 10,000 francs which the experts estimate at only 2,000. You charged me 50,000 francs for jewels upon which I could not realize 10,000," and so the prisoner went over the accounts, showing as neat a fashion for getting the money of foreign Princes as one could well imagine. Brunswick denied the charge, and was very indignant at the accusations of the prisoner. It is literally true, astounding as it may appear, that the moment this young man set up for a Prince, half the great jewel-dealers in Paris were after him, pressing him to take their diamonds. At first he refused several, but later on he took all he could get.

THE SWINDLER AND THE PRESS.

But the relations of Ostanick with the press are still more astounding. By paying a round sum he got an article in the *Journal des Débats*, on agriculture in the East. Immediately he was waited upon by some literary agents, who wanted to have his "admirable work" widely circulated, and after getting the article into a few journals, they handed in a bill of 7,094 francs. For personal notices bills were sent at 20 francs the line. M. Poggenpohl, editor of the *Correspondence Universelle* wanted to borrow 10,0000 francs, but received only 1,000 at the moment, the arrest of the "Prince" stopping further payments. M. Vrignault, editor of M. Thiers' official organ, the *Bien Public*, stated in court that he had need of money and wanted 10,000 francs from Ostanick. The sum of 3,000 francs was given him, and he would have had the rest if he had succeeded in getting Ostanick made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur. He had tried to do so, but M. Thiers had not agreed. The editor in chief of the *Bien Public* desired particularly to say that he had borrowed money of Ostanick some time previous to this adventure of the decoration, but I do not see how that helps the matter. Louis Ulbach, editor in chief of the *Cloche*, borrowed 1,000, and M. Barral (who got Ostanick into the Agricultural Society as the successor of Baron Liebig) was also down for considerable sums. I pass the names of several very respectable journalists. All pleaded that they thought Ostanick a real Prince, but even in that case there appears to be no particular excuse, on the ground of delicacy, of going to a real Prince who desired to make the acquaintance of journalists for the purpose of borrowing a thousand francs or more. The King of the Belgians is said to be very fond of inviting English journalists to dine with him, but what would he think of them if, on the strength of that, they were to borrow £40 of him the next day? About the only persons who stood by Ostanick were Peake and the director of the Grand Hotel. The latter gave him an excellent character, said that he lived modestly and economically, and that he was always regarded as a model hotel guest. Ostanick has appealed, and hopes to get his sentence reduced, but he will probably fail. His powerful friends have been held up to ridicule, and they will never pardon that. None of them will aid the man whose dinners they ate and whose money they borrowed. In what I have said of this case there appears a sort of sympathy for the man, which will be called sympathy for rascality, perhaps, but I have heard of so much rascality practiced against this man that his crime seems small in comparison with it. Rich Americans would do well to remember this affair when diamonds are urged upon them on credit, unless, indeed, they are fond of paying five times the value of the article purchased.

LOSS OF A RACE-COURSE.

Our turfmen are in great distress about the loss of the Porchefontaine Race-course, which is offered for sale for the sum of 200,000 francs by the tribunal of Versailles. This unfortunate course, which all would like to save, is doomed to destruction by the engineers of the railway of circumvallation, which runs directly through it. This is the fourth time in two years that the land has been sold. The railway in question runs around the City of Paris outside the line of forts, and touches at all the suburban villages. The *Chemin de fer de Ceinture* runs round the city inside the fortifications. The trains on this circular line are not running in one quarter at present, the tunnel under the Cemetery Pere-la-Chaise having fallen in.

THE COLONNE VENDOME.

The other day Marshal MacMahon visited the Vendôme Column, and urged the contractor to hurry it up as rapidly as possible. The eighth spiral is now being placed. The contractor promised the Marshal that the monument should be entirely completed by the 1st of June.

A COMMUNIST IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Assembly were thrown into a great state of consternation, yesterday, by a letter from the Governor of Paris, asking permission to prosecute M.—or le Sieur, as the General calls him—Melvil-Bloncourt, Deputy for Guadaloupe. The Sieur Melvil-Bloncourt is the only negro in the Chamber, and sits upon the extreme Left among the extreme Radicals. The Governor says that reports were made two years ago against a person of this name, but without given names or residence, incriminated in the acts of the Commune, and when the identity of the man could be established it was found that he had been elected to the Assembly as the representative of Guadaloupe. On the 5th April, 1871, he was the Deputy of the Minister of War, Cluseret, and exercised the functions of chief of enrollments for the sum of two dollars a day. He signed his documents "by order of Citizen Cluseret, delegate for war, Melvil-Bloncourt." As he was protected by his parliamentary privilege, no arrest could be made without an express vote of the Chamber. This was not asked at once, but meantime, having traced the individual, the Police had made up his *dossier*, and obtained the strongest proof of his crimes during the Commune. The recent developments have led the Governor of Paris to ask the authorization necessary for the prosecution. If Melvil-Bloncourt had taken his seat on the Right, this little incident would not have occurred, but as he sits upon the extreme Left, and as the matter is referred to a commission composed of members of the Right in the main, I presume the Deputy will leave for England this evening, and begin his defense upon neutral territory. President Molé said that if one were to accuse him of stealing the towers of Notre Dame, he should begin his defense by putting the English Channel between him and his accuser, and, under present conditions, that is the safest plan the Sieur Melvil-Bloncourt can pursue.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINATION OF MR. SIMMONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The fight over the Collectorship is waxing hotter. In fact, nothing like it has been known here for years. Some 300 names of merchants appended to the petition for Collector Russell's reinstatement were forwarded to Representative Henry L. Pierce, at Washington, and by him laid before the President yesterday, and a list of double that number of names was secured at the rooms of the Board of Trade. In the afternoon telegrams chased one another over the wires to and from Washington, conveying to the representatives of the State at the national capital, injunctions to stand fast and not waver, requests for information as to prospects, and bringing back assurances of devotion to the cause and requests for additional support and additional levers to be brought to bear upon the President. Meanwhile the representatives of the Boston press at the capital were busily chronicling or manufacturing public opinion, and there was a cheerful variety in the tenor of the despatches and reports as published in the Simmons and the anti-Simmons papers. At the Merchants' Exchange yesterday everything seemed to be crowded out of consideration that did not in some way relate to the Simmons fight. Early in the day ten men had been sent from Col. Atwood's office to canvass ten districts of the city for signers to the petition requesting the withdrawal of the obnoxious candidate. These men began to come in early in the afternoon, bringing each his fifty or hundred names. As the slips on which the names were written were received they were appended to one another, so that at 6 o'clock, when the last man came in, there was over a rod of petition and over 600 names on it, representing all the best firms in the city. A committee, representing the opposition of the mercantile community of the city to the appointment of Mr. Simmons, had been delegated to go to Washington, and among the more prominent members of the delegation were mentioned Messrs. Alpheus Hardy, Alexander H. Rice, Ezra Farnsworth, C. J. Danforth, Eugene Sampson, J. W. Candler, John Hogg, E. W. Kinsley, W. W. Rice, and Governor Clifford. They start to-morrow. Meanwhile an earnest effort is making in some quarters to secure the nomination of Deputy Collector Fiske, as a compromise, to save the inevitable split in the party here, which it is thought will surely follow the confirmation of Simmons.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON EXPENDITURES SINCE JULY, 1873.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A recent message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives incloses a report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the extent and nature of the contracts and expenditures of the Indian service made since July 1, 1873. It appears from the documents that the Interior Department and the Executive Committee often come in conflict about allowance for surplus. A careful examination of the reasons assigned by the committee for the disallowance of claims, shows them to be for the most part technical, or based upon information in possession of the committee and not known to the Indian Office. In all cases it has been the rule of the department to refer all accounts which have been disallowed by the Executive Committee to the Indian Office, with the reason of the committee, if any were reported, for withholding its approval, and to request the Commissioner of Indian affairs to report thereon. On the receipt of such report from the Commissioner the claims and papers have been referred to the Assistant Attorney General, assigned to duty in the Interior Department, for his opinion as to the validity of the claims, and as to the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, which opinion has governed the Secretary's action in the final disposition of the claims. The committee is sometimes approached by outside parties, and thus placed in possession of statements in relation to the character of the vouchers, of which the Indian Office and the Department of the Interior have no knowledge when called upon to act.

The aggregate of expenditures for the period named is $4,635,602.

The department, in accordance with the rule above stated, paid the following amounts, which were disapproved by the Board of Indian Commissioners: A. H. Wilder, (contract made with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,) 864 cows and 225 yoke of oxen, at the rate of $40 per head for cows, and $150 per yoke of oxen, $68,290.

D. J. McCann, (contract made with Commissioner of Indian Affairs,) for transporting Indian goods and supplies from Cheyenne to the new Red Cloud Agency, an estimated distance of 212 miles, at the rate of $1 75 per 100 pounds for 100 miles—amount paid on this contract up to Jan. 1, 1874, $29,781 98.

G. M. Dodge, beef cattle, $17,095 45.

A. H. Wilder, beef cattle, $33,999 45; the remainder of $80,685 56 to be paid at a future time.

J. Q. Shirley, ten horses for the Red Cloud Agency, $700.

A. H. Wilder, beef cattle, $66,860.

J. E. Booge, pork, $33,848 18.

P. H. Kelly, corn, $30,767 58.

G. M. Dodge, corn, $7,551.

D. J. McCann, transporting Indian supplies, $7,472.

A. H. Wilder, oxen, cows, bulls, stallions, horses, saddles and bridles, $77,910.

D. J. McCann, transporting Indian supplies, $7,472 57.

G. M. Dodge, beef cattle, $9,701.

D. J. McCann, transportation of Indian goods, $6,366.

J. M. Dodge, transporting flour, $4,430.

D. J. McCann, transporting Indian goods, $4,283.

G. M. Dodge, beef, $10,266.

Representatives of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chocktaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians, in the Indian Territory, now here, have addressed a letter to the President, stating they were signers of the treaties of 1866, and fully understood their purport and scope. They say the authority to establish a "general council" of the Indians does not authorize the formation by Congress of a Territorial Governor of the United States over the Indians of the Indian Territory. "On the contrary, the agreement on our part in assenting to the establishment of said council, was entered into for the very purpose of obviating the alleged necessity of such a Territorial Government." They therefore strongly protest against the perversion of the treaties.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—A meeting in the interest of the Palestine Exploration Society was addressed this evening by Lieut. E. L. Steever, of the United States Army; Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New-York; Rev. Dr. Woolsey, and President Porter, who presided. Arrangements were made for the formation of a permanent committee to act in the society's interest, and the subscription list was handsomely opened.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—At 2 P. M. to-day, an engine ran off the track at Uniondale, on the Jefferson branch, between Susquehanna and Carbondale. It fell down an embankment of seventy-five feet, instantly killing Conductor John R. Harding, Engineer Cramer, Fireman Daniel Cramer, and brakeman Thomas Rafter.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

When the Republican Party last year placed in nomination Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London, as a candidate for Governor, it was felt that he was every way worthy of the position, and his defeat was brought about wholly by local divisions in New-Haven. At the recent State Convention in this city Mr. Haven was the presiding officer, and his speech on taking the chair, in which he urged a forgetfulness of the past and entire harmony for the future, displayed the generous, whole-souled character of the man to that extent that every member of the convention felt honored that they had voted for him a year ago. The Democrats, not considering it possible for a defeated candidate to take such a noble stand in sincerity, have tried to make it appear that his desire for harmony was put on for the occasion. To set this matter at rest, I take the liberty of quoting from a letter received from Mr. Haven, by a gentleman of this city, which, though a private affair, and written without the remotest expectation that it would ever be quoted in print, is so illustrative of his character that the spirit of it will fully justify its publication:

> "I assure you I most sincerely desire to see him (Harrison) elected. I think I feel quite as anxious to have the Republican Party succeed this year as I did last, and if anything I have done shall contribute to that success I shall feel abundantly repaid for the efforts which I have made and shall continue to make to secure harmony."

The Democratic State Committee have reached a decision in the New-Haven Town Committee quarrel, and virtually read out the Gallagher party. The so-called Reed committee (supported by the *Register*) is declared to be the regular organization, but to give it a fairer look it is recommended that the party local-wise proceed in the usual form to choose a new committee, there being no question what the result will be. The objection of the Gallagher wing has not been so much to the *personnel* of the Reed committee, as to the manner in which it was organized. Formerly nominations were made through a town convention of ward delegates, numbering over seventy, and this plan was sustained by the Gallagher party as the most Democratic way to effect an organization. But in 1869, during Gallagher's absence in the South, the old way of doing the business was dropped, and a new plan, reducing the number of ward delegates to twenty-eight, was adopted, in order that the control of the party might be in the hands of a respectable minority instead of under the control of the Third and Fifth Wards, where the masses of the party live and are mostly Irish. By this new arrangement the Democratic wards, which are expected to roll up big majorities on election day, are deprived of that representation or voice in party direction which their numerical strength fairly entitles them to. Now the State Committee refers back the question of the organization of a committee for settlement under the minority system, which deprives the Irish element of its due proportion of representation, and in so doing resorts to a very thin dodge to indorse the Reed party, and shut out the Gallagher element. Of course harmony is out of the question under this one-sided decision of the State Committee, and the members of the committee do not expect it, as they say that the matter had got to such a head that something must be done, and the situation could not be made worse by the course they adopted, though they hope that there is enough color of fairness in the proposition to reorganize that a portion of the Gallagher followers will be misled by it and support Mr. Ingersoll for Governor.

One of the New-Haven papers has taken exception to a remark in my last letter, that "much will be expected of New-Haven this year, and it may be said that the result of the election will be determined there," and intimates that it indicates a disposition on the part of Hartford Republicans to "hedge," and then adds that it won't do "for Hartford to display any idle or lukewarm spirit." Perhaps I should say that there is no feeling here but one of confidence that the New-Haven Republicans will do their whole duty, and the party here will certainly uphold all its obligations; but in view of the New-Haven divisions last year, I cannot see what possible reflection is contained in a simple recognition of the fact that much will be expected of the Republicans there this year. Moreover the vote of New-Haven has determined the result in almost every year since 1865, for both parties, and the situation now is one surely that will bear the interpretation I gave to it. I am glad to see in the same paper to-day that even my own suggestions have finally come to be accepted, for it is admitted that "no matter how undeservedly, New-Haven will be charged with treachery and a repetition of last year's tactics unless Henry B. Harrison polls a very strong vote," and "there is no doubt but that he can poll the largest Republican vote ever sent out of New-Haven if the proper organization and work is secured." This is a recognition at home of the necessity of close and zealous work, and also of the relations of New-Haven to the State, and is only what I desired to have come to pass in the allusions made to New-Haven.

Within the past week there has been more talk than before of Hon. James E. English becoming a candidate for the United States Senatorship. I suppose it is universally conceded among all well-informed politicians of both parties, that Hon. Wm. H. Barnum is now a candidate, and will govern his actions accordingly. One of the surprising things of the canvass is that Hon. W. W. Eaton, of this city, the "war-horse" of the Democracy, does not see that the combinations are all against him. His friends seem to have the most abiding faith in his strength among the masses, and freely say that it is not possible for Mr. Barnum to succeed even if he expends thousands of dollars. Such faith in a progressive cause would remove mountains. Mr. Eaton is such a sincere Democrat that it is really a pity he should be made such a victim of misplaced confidence.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION IN ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—Ormsby Phillips, the independent Republican candidate for Mayor of Allegheny City, was elected by a majority of 46 votes. Peter Fairley, who stood next below him in number of votes, has taken steps to contest the election on the ground that sixty students of the Theological Seminary were allowed to vote illegally, they not having been residents of the State for one year, and that in one of the wards the ballot-box was opened and the vote counted before the close of the polls, in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution. Fairley is backed in his contest by the liquor interest, Phillips being a strong temperance man.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—James McManigal was arrested at Bloomville, Seneca County, Ohio, yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with attempting to poison her on two different occasions; once by putting strychnine into her coffee, and again by giving her some candy sprinkled with the same poison. He asserts his innocence, and accounts for the poisoning of the candy by saying it had been carried in his pocket with some strychnine purchased for killing rats. They had been married but a short time.

THE HILDESE BUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The annual council of the Hildese Bund assembled this morning at Schuetzen Hall, on Third street. A large number of delegates were present from New-York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis. The hall was profusely decorated with bunting, and a large central illumination, with the word "Wilkommen" in the centre. The meeting was opened by John H. Biehling, the President. Reports were read, showing an increase of membership of over 4,000; nearly $80,000 paid for sick benefits and $127,000 for insurance. The Bund has a capital of over $53,000, partly invested in first mortgages. The Pennsylvania Central Körper gave a banquet this evening to the delegates. To-morrow a ball and supper will be tendered by the Philadelphians to the outside delegates. Much enthusiasm prevails. The meeting adjourned, to be held at the Continental at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Saturday night in the South and East Atlantic States, and in the South-west. It is lowest in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has risen decidedly in the upper lake region and the North-west. North-east winds, with rain and snow continue throughout the lake region and New-England; north-west winds with rain in the Ohio Valley; southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, continue in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in New-England and the lower lake region, north-easterly winds, with cloud and rain, or snow.

For the Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds and cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region falling barometer, higher temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the South-west rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States and Virginia, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or rising barometer, and cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	16°	42°	3:30 P. M.	25°	44°
6 A. M.	15°	44°	6 P. M.	22°	42°
9 A. M.	16°	45°	9 P. M.	20°	41°
12 M.	21°	46°	12 P. M.	17°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.......43°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......19°

HEAVY RAIN-STORM.

THE OHIO RISING—A FLOOD THREATENING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Rain has been falling steadily here since Friday noon. The river is thirty-seven feet and rising rapidly. Rain commenced at Pittsburg early yesterday, and for the past thirty hours has been falling steadily over the territory drained by the Upper Ohio and its tributaries. The rain-fall here to-night is increasing, and the prospect is that there will be a great flood.

RAIN AT MEMPHIS—TRAINS DELAYED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 22.—It has been raining almost incessantly here for the past three days, and the trains on all the roads are delayed in consequence.

STORM AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—One of the hardest rain storms known here for years commenced at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday and ended at 6 o'clock this morning. Rain appears to have been general south of the Ohio River, and it is feared great damage will be caused to railroads. A trestle, seventy-five feet long, on the North-western Railroad, near Kingston Springs, is reported washed away. The river has risen seventeen feet four inches since dark last evening, and is rising at the rate of a foot per hour. There are prospects of more rain.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 21 are announced:

New-England.—Office Established—Jericho, Windham County, Conn., Jasper Martin, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Lawrence D. Clinton, Clintonville, New-Haven County, Conn.; Hannah C. Proctor, North Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Me.; M. J. Ellis, Huntington Centre, Chittenden County, Vt.; Burton H. Dickinson, Montgomery, Franklin County, Vt.

New-York.—Office Established—South Greenfield, Saratoga County, Ebenezer S. Darrow, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John Haskell, Bowmansville, Erie County; George Adee, Davenport Centre, Delaware County; Mrs. Eunice A. Phillips, Johnsburg, Warren County; Casper B. Vercelius, Lodi, Seneca County; Charles B. Herendeen, Macedon, Wayne County; Winfield S. Johnson, Neversink, Sullivan County; Frank Lawrence, Palisades, Rockland County; Alpha Barnes, Prospect Station, Chautauqua County; Willis G. Smith, Savannah, Wayne County; Almond C. Ives, South Landing, Tompkins County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—John G. Apgar, Hopewell, Mercer County; Tunis Cole, New-Bridge, Bergen County.

Pennsylvania.—Post Offices Established—Duboistown, Lycoming County, James L. Higbee, Postmaster; North Point, Indiana County, John Goheen, Postmaster; North Warren, Warren County, Henry Babcock, Postmaster; Rumbarger, Clearfield County, George L. Glasgow, Postmaster. Discontinued—Riverton, Northampton County. Name Changed—Agricultural College, Centre County, to State College. Postmasters Appointed—Perry C. Bushnell, Auburn Four Corners, Susquehanna County; Amos Walton, Clarksville, Greene County; C. A. Larrabee, Port Allegheny, McKean County; Alexander Sager, Watts' Mills, Westmoreland County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—R. S. Duphorne, Subillisville, Frederick County.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

TWO MEN STAND FACE TO FACE AND SHOOT EACH OTHER DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A terrible tragedy occurred last night at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, resulting in the instant death of Mr. J. Gilkey and Dr. C. E. Cleveland. There had been an old feud between the men, and last night Dr. Cleveland started out, avowing his purpose to kill Gilkey. A man, named Devoe, tried to make him desist, but to no avail. The men met, drew pistols, approached to within two feet of each other, and fired simultaneously. Dr. Cleveland fired twice, and fell dead on his face. Gilkey retreated a few steps, leaned against a tree, and then fell dead to the ground. Both men had been drinking hard during the day.

ELECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says an election for the Dominion Parliament took place on Friday last. The result of the poll is as follows:—Decosmos, 308; Roscoe, 304; Morton, 299; Harris, 97. The utmost good order prevailed, no disturbances of any kind having taken place. The contest is described as the closest and hardest-fought ever experienced in British Columbia.

A SALOON-KEEPER SHOT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Louis Holler, saloon-keeper, No. 60 Camden street, was shot this afternoon, probably fatally, by James Stein. While the latter was attempting to force his way through an alley leading to the rear entrance of the saloon, Holler closed the gate to prevent his entering, when Stein drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball crashing through his face and lodging in his head. Stein was arrested.

FRESHET IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The rains have raised all the streams in this county, and damage from the high water is feared.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND THE ILLINOIS SENATORS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The *Inter-Ocean* of to-morrow will contain an editorial in answer to the assumption that the Chicago Merchants' Exchange meeting of Friday was a rebuke to the Senators from Illinois. The article says the meeting was composed of only ten men, whereas Senators Logan and Oglesby represent 3,000,000 people.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FUTURE COURSE IN PARLIAMENT—MINISTER SCHENCK AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is represented that Mr. Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in parliamentary proceedings. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him as the head of the opposition. The *Observer* hopes that Mr. Gladstone's determination is not final.

Minister Schenck sailed for New-York Saturday in the steamer Abyssinia.

SPAIN.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT SOMORROSTRO—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY THE FIRST HEIGHT.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—Severe fighting has been going on in Biscay for several days. Gen. Dorregaray, with 25,000 insurgents, holds the heights above Somorrostro. The Republicans have taken the first height. Their losses are heavy. The wounded are coming into Santander.

The fleet has left that port to attack Portugalete, which will be simultaneously assaulted by land.

Later.—The fleet entered the river on Friday, and found that Portugalete had been abandoned by the Carlists.

A VALENCIAN TOWN TAKEN BY THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, Feb. 22.—The Carlists have taken the town of Vinaroz in Valencia.

CAPTURE OF THE GARRISON OF VINAROZ.

BAYONNE, Feb. 22.—The garrison of Vinaroz, numbering 200, were taken prisoners by the Carlists.

GERMANY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALSATIAN DELEGATES FROM THE REICHSTAG.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Alsatian Deputies have withdrawn from the Reichstag and returned to Strasbourg.

ITALY.

BISHOPS INVITED TO SEE THE POPE BEFORE HE DIES.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The *Papolo Romano* says Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular letter to all the Bishops, asking them to come to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

RUSSIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA FOR MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Emperor of Austria left the city to-night for Moscow.

JAPAN.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING—FOREIGNERS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Dispatches from Nagasaki say the insurrection is spreading and the situation is critical. The insurgents are advancing on that place, and at last accounts were so near that the foreign residents were preparing to leave.

CUBA.

THE VISIT OF THE CHINESE COMMISSION—THE PEOPLE DISPOSED TO WELCOME THEM.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The *Voz* opposes the coming of the Chinese Commission because Americans belong to it. The *Voz* believed at first it would not come, but finds itself mistaken, and calls on Jovellar to take precautionary measures. It thinks the *laborantes* are connected with the affair. The Commissioners might produce disturbance among the Chinese. The *Voz* only is fearful. The majority of the people are disposed to welcome the commissions because it will certainly cause an improvement in the present condition of the laborers, and may produce a change in the present laws.

THE OPERATIC LITIGATION.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Mmes. Lucca and Murska and Signor Vizzani sailed for New-York yesterday, after depositing in the court the amount demanded by the chorus and orchestra of the opera company. The latter meantime are compelled to remain in the island until legal proceedings are terminated. They are in want, and several are ill.

Mr. Jarrett has been sued by the principals of the company, who demand a rendering of accounts.

KANSAS.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—THE STATE GRANGE—INVESTIGATIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Feb. 22.—The Senate passed the joint resolution to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people.

The State Grange passed a resolution asking the Legislature to pay the indebtedness of the State Board of Agriculture and discontinue the appropriation to it. A large number of resolutions were offered on various subjects, but it is difficult to get trustworthy information as to the proceedings.

The report of Judge Norton's committee closes with a resolution that Josiah E. Hayes, Treasurer of the State of Kansas, be and is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The minority made a report justifying the conduct of the Treasurer, and charging that the investigation has been so conducted as to elicit such facts only as tended to be unfavorable to the Treasurer, and rejected or refused to hear all the evidence which in any manner tended to explain, excuse, or justify the Treasurer in his management of the affairs of his department, and claims there has only been a technical violation of the law.

There are rumors of irregularities in the Insurance Department, and if true an investigation will be had into the affairs of the State Insurance Commissioner.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The saw and planing mill of E. Curtis & Brothers, at Hinsdale, Mass., was burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $16,000. Insured for $11,000, including $4,000 in the Royal, and $2,000 each in the Westchester and Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the United States Hotel, at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., burned together with nearly all the business portion of the village, and the Post Office. The losses are: Simmons Bros., on hotel and furniture, $18,000; insurance, $10,000. E. H. Davis, Postmaster, $500; no insurance. H. Farnsworth, brick store, $3,500; insurance unknown. Smith Bros., dry goods, $7,000; insurance, $3,000. A. Dunkin, loss on three frame buildings, $4,000; insurance, $2,800. The occupants of these structures were: Wm. T. Clark, clothing $1,500; insurance, $400. M. Naylor, boots and shoes, $900; insurance, $400. A. Dunakin, groceries $1,000; no insurance. These losses, with others not mentioned, foot up to $40,000, with about $20,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKEN BOY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—At 8 o'clock this evening Albert McCulloch, a boy aged thirteen threw himself over the railing of the bridge over the Genesee River at Andrews street. He was intoxicated, and broke away from two lads of his own age, who were trying to take him home. The river is at flood height, and he was carried over the falls. No attempt to find the body can be made

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

DISCOURSES IN THE CHURCHES.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT—ITS FULFILLMENT.

Rev. John Hall preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning from the following text: "And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning me." (St. Luke, xxiv., 44.) These words, said the speaker, had been spoken by our blessed Lord again and again in various forms. He had soon to take his departure from this world, and He instructed His disciples that all things must be fulfilled which had been written by Moses and the prophets concerning Him. When He had gone away the Comforter would come. They were to have the spirit of God in their hearts. When He used the words of the text He knew that every one understood him. Every Hebrew understood Him to indorse the whole of the Old Testament. The preacher wished to bring the Old Testament under their notice, and did not know where he could find a better illustration to call their attention to the organic structure of that portion of the Scriptures. The Old Testament, continued the preacher, consists of thirty-nine separate treatises, by a great number of authors. they were not written in the same time, but covered a space of over 1,000 years. In building a church edifice a number of workmen of various crafts were required in its construction. Each man understood only the business in which he had been trained, but it was evident that there must be some manager or head of all, in order to know how to unite the labors of the various craftsmen. Why would his hearers not come to the same conclusion when they studied God's word? If they should take up an encyclopedia and look through it, ten minutes would show that a great many authors had been at work in different ways, and their various productions had been united under one head. Even a child would understand that there must have been some supervising editor, who took care that the whole was brought together in a complete manner. The same wise plan had been adopted in the formation of the Old Testament. What confusion would have ensued had the book of Genesis been inserted in the middle of the book! What a number of questions would have long remained unanswered? The questions asked would have been numerous. The inquiring mind would ask, What am I? How came I here? &c. All such questions were answered in the book of Genesis. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Were the sun and stars deities? Nay, says the good book, they were created by God. Questions that would come up were solved at the very outset, and answered in a plain and distinct manner. The book of Exodus would be an insolvable riddle were it not preceded by the book of Genesis. The first five books formed the law of the Jewish nation, not only giving the promise of God, but regulating the dress of the people, their social habits, &c. All of these matters were directly and immediately settled in the first five books of the Old Testament, called the Pentateuch. Though they often forgot the moral in the treatises, they could not free themselves from the bonds of the Holy Book. God had so willed it. These histories might be legendary. The question was, How much of them were legendary? Was Abraham legendary? Was Joseph legendary? Were the sacrifices legendary? Were they mythical? There must be some point, said the speaker, at which this legend ends, and the mythical begins. God had so interlaced these histories that they lay at the foundation of the Church. That the Book of Joshua should follow the Pentateuch was perfectly natural, as giving the history of the successor of Moses. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to show the connection of the successive books of the Old Testament, and continued that it was necessary all things must be fulfilled as predicted. Jesus Christ was announced as the Savior of men, and He was. He was to be of the House of David, and he was David's son. He was to be a "Man of Sorrows," and the prediction was fulfilled; he was to be crucified, and he was nailed to the cross. He was the Messiah, the Son of God, the Savior of men. All things, said the preacher, were ready for the salvation of his hearers. Death was vanquished. Nothing was wanting; he would say to them as Mary, the Mother of God, said to the servants at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." The speaker would say to the little children, to the young men and maidens, to those who had not yet concluded to obey this command, if they would only give their hearts to Jesus, it would be the happiest day of their lives. If a dear child, or the wife of any of his hearers, were dying, and should make some reasonable request, with what diligence would they hasten to grant it. In the same manner they should hasten to grant the requests of Him who would in return give them eternal life. The requests were simple. Christ had said, give me your hearts. Do it, said the speaker. He has been pleading at your bar for years. It is time He had a favorable verdict. This done, said the preacher in conclusion, their lives would be happier while on earth, and an additional comfort would be the certainty of everlasting life hereafter.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.

The Plymouth Church, in Orange street, Brooklyn, was yesterday crowded to inconvenience by the congregation of Rev. Mr. Beecher's communion and friends of the American Home Mission Society. The annual tribute in aid of the society was to be collected, and it was expected that Mr. Beecher would put forth his best effort in behalf of the mission. Some apprehension was, however, felt that the Pastor would not occupy his usual place at the morning service, it being whispered about that he intended participating in the dedication services of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle. Punctual, however, to the moment, Mr. Beecher entered, and took his place on the rostrum, which was decorated with rare exotics, relieved by various shades of green foliage, the votive offerings of some of Mr. Beecher's admirers, placed at the right and left of the Pastor's seat. After reading the lesson of the day, 14th Luke, "And it came to pass, as He went into the house of one of the chief Pharisees to eat bread on the Sabbath day, that they watched Him," &c., and offering a preparatory prayer for the spread of the Gospel, and that all Christian churches would be united in one grand communion, Mr. Beecher read the text of his discourse, Romans i., 14: "I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise. So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are in Rome also," &c. The Jews, said Mr. Beecher, divided the human race into two parts—Jews, and those who were not Jews. This suited their pride; the best part of the population of the earth were Jews, and the rest were Gentiles. Those who were not Jews were outside of the pale of the then civilization, and were only considered worthy to receive the bits and scraps, crumbs of humanity which fell from the table of the favored race. The Greeks also made a division of the people of the earth to suit their own egotism. To them the world was peopled by Greeks and barbarians. Jews regarded outside humanity as pensioners at the human table. Greek felt toward Greek the duty inspired by a common patriotism, but to barbarians no mercy was shown, and human duties and obligations stopped at the rigid lines of nationality. It is even so in the present day, and the most powerful tendencies of Christianity are yet unfelt and unappreciated. In reference to this local exclusiveness, and the estimation in which the Gentile and barbarian were held by the then rulers of society, Mr. Beecher illustrated his subject by stating that a crew shipwrecked, or driven on a strange shore by stress of weather, lost their individual existence and their lives became forfeited to the people of the place. So it is in primitive nature, the weak must succumb to the strong. In animal life, in the farmyard, the oxen contend for the mastery; and the domestic fowl must be governed by the most muscular champion. It is the general tendency, and a primitive condition of humanity to take care of one's own people. The principle of self-interest lives at the root of kindness. This, in uninstructed nature, is still the tendency where the light of the gospel has not introduced a new style of ethics. When the development of God in the soul began to be formed, a new schedule of duties was suggested, the first being the law of disinterested kindness; the second scheme of the new order was, "Do good to all men as ye have opportunity, and in the proportion in which they need to have good done to them." Who are our neighbors? he asked. They are those who need us, irrespective of creed, color, or nationality. Mr. Beecher illustrated this part of his discourse by reciting the Scriptural example of the good Samaritan. Now, said he, a Samaritan was most unsavory in the nostrils of a Jew. Every one—nations as well as individuals—has a chimney to let out their dislikes, or through which to vent their spleen against whatever may be their particular scape-goat. So it was in the case of the Samaritan. He was a cross between a Jew and a heathen, and so bitterly hated by the Hebrew that, in the obloquy heaped upon him, you might fancy the Jew a Christian. In fact, the recollection of a Samaritan would make a Jew swear even at public worship. The drift of that parable is to impress upon us the necessity of kindness to our neighbors—to those who want our assistance. It is, said Mr. Beecher, a curious fact that there is no record in the New Testament of the architectural beauties of Greece, no record of those triumphs of art, her temples and statues. Paul when in Athens seems not to have been impressed with the magnificence of her structures, for he never mentions the monuments then produced by Grecian art, nor the exquisite sculptures which the period produced. Yet Paul felt himself a debtor, though he was not under any obligation, to the Greeks. He was inspired by a noble sentiment of humanity—a sentiment which laid the foundation for all after Christianity. How, then, the preacher asked, was Paul the debtor? He had the knowledge of God, and all the barbarians and the so-called civilization of the world wanted it, and therefore the Apostle felt himself their debtor. He recognized the universal law, "Kindness the world over; whoever has owes to whoever has not." We are debtors in the ratio of our supply to the requirements of other's needs. He that has wisdom owes to him who has not. To those who are good are given the virtues to be exercised on behalf of those who are bad; they are given the means of helping those who need the exercise of their favored graces. In the performances of such duties we but follow the example of God, who gave His life for our redemption. The old owe to the young, and instead of the children occupying the slavish place in our households, they should be rather looked upon as our indulgent creditors. In science and literature a certain exclusiveness exists. Certain people in their walks of life think themselves above the judgment of the poor and lowly, and beyond the criticisms of the "great unwashed." So with society in general, we make distinctive circles for ourselves, and fancy that we are above surrounding humanity, and live within our little sphere of exclusiveness. But at the day of judgment we will not be judged by the style or condition of our hat. Men of science and culture, said Mr. Beecher, are but the almoners of God, and their superiority is but a delegated trust for the benefit of the low and uneducated classes, who need the light of science. Mr. Beecher then contrasted the conduct of the upper classes with the example of humility shown by the Lord, and quoted from the lesson of the day in sustainment of his parallel. There was, he said, no harm in being superior, so that you use your advantages right. The higher you are the more you owe to the lowly—these, said Mr. Beecher, are no doubt revolutionary doctrines, but they are nevertheless true. The preacher then introduced the claims of the clerical pioneers of New England to the gratitude and veneration of the American people, and humorously alluded to the sacrifice he made to their memory, by eating a very good commemoratory dinner at Delmonico's. He dwelt in feeling terms on his obligations to the American Home Missionary Society, and the help given him in his early struggles by that body. Their vast sphere of usefulness in the South and West was also alluded to, and the preacher said that in those localities would be found an extensive field for christian benevolence, and concluded with a fervent appeal to his congregation on behalf of the mission, "For we are their debtors."

FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.

"A Merchant Prince" was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers at the South Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 A. M. yesterday. The text was from Isaiah, xxiii, 8: "The crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth." Rev. Dr. Rogers said that we saw from this passage that the phrase "merchant prince," which is often used in our commercial age and country, has quite a history, and was applied by an inspired prophet to the inhabitants of one of the most famous cities of the world. Tyre was the richest and most powerful city of ancient Phœnicia—more than 2,500 years ago. The description which the Prophet Ezekiel gives in his twenty-seventh chapter, of her extended and varied commerce, and of her extraordinary commercial splendor, is a proof that the title bestowed upon her merchants, at least according to the ordinary uses of language, was well bestowed. "Her merchants were princes, her traffickers were the honorable of the earth." It is difficult to believe that such a magnificent city as Tyre should have dwindled down to a mere rock upon which fishermen spread their nets. Yet so it is, and this once imperial city remains as a proof of the truth of the Bible, which distinctly foretold its doom, and as an evidence of the inefficiency of any amount of mere material prosperity, or accumulation of material wealth, to insure the permanent stability of any community.

To the multitudes of young men who find in the pursuits of commerce their field for ambition and effort, there is, and there ought to be, something very inspiring in the sound of the phrase, "merchant prince." Rightly understood, it describes what every such youth should aspire to be. But if it suggested only the accumulation of wealth, the outstripping of all competitors in vastness of operations, in the power to control the market of a great city, and cause values to fluctuate at will in the ability to crush weaker parties, and to revel in the consciousness of unbounded monetary power, it suggested a false, a demoralizing, a dangerous idea, and the influence on the character will not be elevating or ennobling at all. But if, on the other hand, the idea of a "merchant prince" suggest the idea of a princely character, embracing and combining and using all those elements which constitute the true dignity and glory of our manhood, making a man not only a power, but a power for good, then we have the true idea, and its study and contemplation could not fail to be profitable to all. A man who desired to become a merchant prince should cultivate the highest possible ideal of his calling. How commonly we heard it said that men need no education in anything higher than the multiplication table to fit them for the walks of trade; that culture and learning and acquaintance with the liberal arts are out of place in the counting-room, and, above all, that a man must lay his conscience aside and not have a too-exalted standard of moral purity if he would hope to become a merchant prince. And young men hear these things, and they come to believe them, and go into commercial pursuits with a low idea of their calling. The preacher contended that there is no more necessary narrowing or demoralizing influence in commercial than in professional pursuits; that the proportion of good men, of thinking men, of true education and high character, and eminent influences, and distinguished value to society is as large among merchants as it is among lawyers, or physicians, or scientific men in any line. How many lawyers there were who never rose to anything like a true idea of the noble science of jurisprudence; who were nothing but pettifoggers, trading in the passions and crimes of men, living upon the discords and prejudices and evil doings of their fellows, and often doing more to prevent than to maintain the ends of justice and the cause of public virtue! Even the medical man or the minister of the Gospel may mistake the high nature of his calling. But in the pursuits of commerce we saw many men who had realized all that is princely in character as well as in fortune. Many men with but slender advantages of early education in books had grown up with well-developed intellectual power. They had come under the stern and thorough teaching of varied experiences; had trained themselves to quick observation, to alert activity, to habits of practical order and method, to most valuable administrative and executive functions, and all this had given them far more power in the world of mind and thought than other men who had crammed themselves with abstract facts and instances which they may have heard from others' voices, or looked at through others' eyes. He urged every young man who is about engaging in the business of life to ask himself what were his views and the ends of his chosen calling. Was he going into business simply to make money, or character? Was he to throw himself into the rolling current and let the tide carry him along headless to the channel, so it leads to earthly fortune? That was not the right way of looking at it, because it was not the Christian way. That one remembers the injunction, "Not slothful in business," and forgets the rest, "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." No man could ever become a merchant prince in the true sense of the word in that way. He may make money, but he would not make character. He may amass a princely fortune, but he could never be a princely man. The first requisite to a proper entrance into a business life was to become a Christian. Christianity taught many lessons, and one very important one—that was, the right use of money. Let patriotism tell how in the dark days of our country's history the Christian merchants poured out their treasure like water to defend their Government. Let education tell how freely Christian merchants had given to build up our colleges and seminaries of learning. Let philanthropy and let religion tell their story of Christian liberality. Says a distinguished writer: "What is a nobler sight to look upon than a Christian merchant standing at the head of his operatives, thriving in the small, or rolling up his immense income in the large; doing everything squarely as in trust of business, and not in a fast and loose manner—yet with a Christian heart as flexible and free, and as little hampered by the mechanism of trade, as love itself must ever be; then passing out among his kind to look about for objects wanting his aid—standing as a bank of charity for all good necessities to draw upon; resorted to with confidence by all who are forward in good works; spending his generosity well up toward the limit of his surplus means; firm in credit, honored for his word of promise, sought unto in trust by the righteous, and remembered by the prayers of the poor. Is there on earth a character more to be envied or more genuinely Christ-like than he?" This was a merchant prince.

REV. DR. CHAPIN ON THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the Universalist Church, Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, Dr. Chapin delivered an impressive discourse on Luke xv., 4: "What man of you having a hundred sheep if he lose one of them doth not leave the ninety-nine in the wilderness and go after that which is lost until he find it?" He had recently spoken on God's love simplified in the Prodigal Son, and did not now purpose entering deeply into the subject further than to show that Christ was not satisfied with only receiving the wanderer, but, as illustrated in the lost sheep, had gone after him. This unfolded a wonder, inasmuch as his own people, whom he came to redeem, not only would not receive Him, but hated, calumniated, and persecuted Him until death. The Scribes and Pharisees scorned Him because He consoled, healed, and showed mercy to sinners. A miserable spirit of jealousy and a disposition characteristic of their nature induced them to find fault where none existed. It was a common occurrence in every-day life for fault-finders to construe the most virtuous and laudable actions into the opposite vices—geniality was called frivolousness—mildness cowardice—frugality meanness, and charity hypocrisy, &c. The Savior's spirit, so different, gently rebuked them by a simple parable or simile, manifesting His desire to love them "to the end." The "going after" was the great endearing feature in Christ's mission among men, and, in itself, showed the boundless extent of His love; He who was almighty becoming the meekest, who ruled the heavens and the earth serving the most abject of mankind, who permitted Himself to be deprived of almost every fellow-feeling among men. This plan of choosing poverty and persecution instead of Him coming, as the Jews expected, clothed in greatness and splendor, clearly demonstrated that God's hand directed the work of establishing Christianity, 'and, therefore, it is no theory, no human philosophy, or the discovery of some new truth in science. Religion or Christianity was a going forth on the part of God, a revelation, and could only be obtained or preserved by the study of Christ's words and actions. There were rules in life which to an extent regulate man's actions, as also the example of good and great men, but there was infinitely more to be derived from Him who has told us to learn of Him. A human work is destructible, but the divine shall last forever. Man, in the performance of extraordinary actions, may be influenced by passion, selfishness, or circumstances, but God did all things perfect, acted and spoke authoritively by pointing out what we shall and shall not do. He speaks as a father to his child, yet the spirit of the christian law was not so imperative, being based on love, the consideration of the Savior's acts, touched a chord or spring which is irresistible. The preacher may zealously encourage goodness and emphatically denounce vice, but could not move his hearers' disposition unless they entered into the contemplation of God's solicitude for them. Here Dr. Chapin earnestly explained the means adopted to draw all men to Christ, and who the lost one was. When God had conceived in the fullness of His own love, and sent His son to save the lost sheep of the house of Israel, he did not denounce them for their sins, but encouraged them to amend, and so men here should try to touch some sympathetic chord instead of asking like those would-be reformers in the West, who, trying to destroy a source of great crime, go before the door praying at men, which is like shooting at them. A grotesque war! When the drunken man was appealed to by his starving wife and children and shown all the sufferings arising from his foolishness it would more likely touch the moving spring of reform. The eloquent speaker concluded by saying that all men were to an extent lost, from doubt, temptation, &c. Christ was equally anxious for all, as He should be loved for His goodness, and men should love each other, being created in His image.

THE OFFICE OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

The morning services in Trinity Church yesterday were appropriate to the first Sunday in the penitential season of Lent. The sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, who took his text from the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and fifteenth verse: "For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are; yet without sin." The office of the priesthood, the reverend gentleman said, was one of the greatest and most necessary among men. All men felt the need of the priestly office—of what the priest alone could do for them. From the earliest times provision had been made for this want by the Almighty. The priest stood between God and man, to atone and intercede for sinners. He also stood close beside the suffering and erring, giving consolation, succor, and sustenance in trouble and in sickness. Sin and sorrow were the most real of all visitations to mankind. They were the twin sisters which made many a home unhappy, and they could not be driven away, no matter how hard men might try. Sorrow was what no man could avoid, and sin was undoubtedly its cause. Sin and sorrow, therefore, lorded it over men, and an office was needed to take away sin, and tell how sorrow could be borne. This was the double office of the priest, and the very meaning of the word, as it was understood all over the world, explained the nature of the office—that of standing between God and man, looking both heavenward and earthward, and doing whatever it was possible to do for man. Priests had ever been in the world, and ever should be. In early history Melchisedech filled the office of priest, and later the Levitical priests performed their sacred functions. Then came the priesthood of the new covenant, which was no less important than that of the old. In the Christian Church of the present day, too, the office was just as important, the word "priest" meaning one who had a sacerdotal function to perform—one who offered a sacrifice to God. This priesthood, however, was but the shadow of the Great High Priest whom it represented. They were but signs in the midst of a world of signs unreal and shadowy. They lacked almost everything but that office with which they were undoubtedly vested. But there was the office of a priesthood looking both heavenward and earthward, not shadowy or unreal, but real, the desire of all hearts, the priesthood of the Lord Jesus Christ, interceding as He alone can do for lost sinners. When sin and sorrow came together upon man, they looked for the office of the priest, that they might hear the words, "Thy sins be forgiven thee, depart in peace." Until sorrow lays hold on men, how could they understand about its companion sin? How could people in the enjoyment of health and all the other blessings of this life, who led calm, tranquil lives, and served God devoutly, bring themselves to feel that they were sinners? What men learn of their sin they learn from some minister of sorrow and trouble. Let sickness, sorrow, and trouble visit the household where heretofore these visitants have been unknown, and what a picture of sin rises before the eyes of those who are suffering. It pulls the veil from their eyes and shows them their sin in all its atrocity. Then when stricken down with sickness and infirmity, and perceiving death in all its ghastliness at hand, the sufferer looks for the priest to make his confession and receive absolution. Blessed is the man who in that hour sees Jesus, as He has been seen in all ages—the sympathizer with suffering mankind, the great mediator, the eternal Son of God, the Redeemer of mankind. There were four reasons why the priesthood of Christ Jesus was far above all others. First, His sacrifice was real and incorruptible, a full oblation for sin, not like that of the earthly priest. Second, His love for mankind as a High Priest was permanent and unchangeable, to be trusted from everlasting to everlasting. Third, His absolute freedom from imperfection, and surpassing fitness for the office of the priesthood, making intercession forever. Fourth, His fullness of sympathy with sinners, drawing men toward Him more than anything else. There was no delusion in the office of Christ's priesthood. It was intensely real, and showed that he was immeasurably superior to all others—the only one who could really bear the august name of priest. It seemed almost impossible for sinners to understand that Christ was tempted in all things like as they were; yet He was, and sinners were sure of His pity, for He was always touched with the feeling of their infirmities. While blessing Him for the types of Himself which He had given them in the earthly priesthood, his hearers should remember that the earthly priests were but the types of the great Master, whom all alike served, and from whom alone they could obtain pardon, blessings, and peace.

"WE ARE SAVED BY HOPE"—SERMON AT REV. DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the services held yesterday morning in Dr. Bellows' Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, delivered a sermon, taking as his texts the thirteenth verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews: "These all died not having received the promises;" and the twenty-fourth verse of the eighth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "We are saved by hope." In the first of these texts, he said, was found a statement of one of life's greatest mysteries; in the second, if not the perfect and complete solution of this mystery, something that tends that way, that throws some light upon it. The mystery embodied in the words, "These all died not having received the promises," was not something singular and exceptional. It was common as the sun that shines upon us and the air we breath. It was not confined to any one age of the world—to any particular nation of men. The author of this saying affirmed it of the saints and heroes of the Jewish nation. But of the saints and heroes of the nineteenth century, and of our own nation, "latest born of time," the affirmation was as true as of the old theocracy. The saying was everywhere true, and it was true of all sorts of promises. The advent of every child into this round of human relations was in some sort a promise that it would live and grow and take its own joy of childhood's fleeting hours, and thereby increase the joy of the parents and of a circle of admiring friends. But it would be easier to tell where the last ripple is when we throw a pebble into a lake than to measure the extremest circle of a child's effect upon the world. From every little child, as from the painted Christ child in old pictures, there radiates a light whose furthest bound cannot be easily determined. But how many little graves there are in every city, in every village, of the dead. How many pictured faces hung upon our walls whose living counterparts were no longer with us. Neither have changed slowly into something different, but all at once have put on immortality. And of all these must it not be said, they "died not having received the promises?" Besides the promises hidden in the mere fact of every dawning life, additional promises were given in the possession of health and vigor. But there were promises much more definite than those of life and health. There was a story of a painter, who, seeking among children's faces for a model, found one at last that seemed the expression of all innocence, love, and purity, and he painted it. Years afterward, when seeking for a face that should be the very opposite of all that he had found in the child's face, he at length discovered it in the face of a condemned criminal, pent up in a dungeon. That hardened criminal was twenty or thirty years before the child that he had painted. And society was fairly strewn with such broken promises. If we considered the same mystery upon the plane of genius we found poets, inventors, discoverers, and reformers that have died not having received promises made to them in their first achievements. Burns was still young when he was taken away; so were Chatterton, White, and Shelley, Arthur Hugh Clough, Keats, and David Gray. What might not these have accomplished could they have been spared to run a longer course! Mrs. Browning had but just begun to master her own powers when she was taken, and Charlotte Bronté, if she could not have written better, might at least have written more. The same mystery was more apparent in the realm of social, political, and religious progress and reform. Clarkson and Wilberforce lived to see the end of British slavery in the West Indies, and Garrison the end of slavery here in America, but we all thought of these as exceptions to the general rule. Thousands of others, from Moses on Pisgah to Parker in Florence, were permitted to see far off, but were not permitted to enter the promised lands of freedom and social blessedness. The preacher then said that he did not pretend that this mystery, in all its length and breadth, was capable of a solution. But there were gleams of light cast upon it here and there, and especially through that text of Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, "We are saved by hope."

We should be sure, however, that if we had the promise of God for anything it would and must be kept. But a good many of the promises spoken of were not promises made by God. They were relative, not absolute, and had in them an element of uncertainty. That the sun would rise to-morrow morning was one of the promises of God, because it has risen every morning for innumerable years. But many children had come into the world only to light it up a moment and then pass away. We had not then the promise of God that birth shall always herald length of years upon the earth. But that death should work no harm upon these little ones we have His promise, but we know that no real harm could come to any human soul for which it is not itself responsible. There were promises made to us conditionally, the conditions being that we perform our own part. Numbers of people did not, having received the promises made to them in various ways, because they had broken these promises to themselves. There were children whose native constitution is God's promise that they shall grow up in health and vigor if their parents do their duty to them, by giving them the food, and sleep, and exercise they require, and withhold the nostrums and confections and excitements they do not need. There were two sorts of resignation. We talked of being resigned to God's will, when the thing that had come upon us was not God's will at all, but the result of our own folly and wickedness, and we ought not to shoulder these things upon God. But promises of life and health were not the only conditional promises God made. The two or five talents that he gave us, morally or intellectually, were promises of more if we made the proper use of them, instead of burying them in the earth. What a man was willing to give in exchange for his soul was the main thing that determined the sort of soul he would receive. "Every man is as God made him," said Cervantes, "and sometimes a great deal worse." The promises made to great geniuses of every stamp and mold, were conditional. "What will you have?" He says, "Pay for it and take it." "Grant that we sit the one on Thy right hand and the other on Thy left in Thy kingdom," said John and James to Jesus. And Jesus answered: "Can ye drink of the cup that I must drink of, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"

God had no pleasure in the death of geniuses before their time, but if they disobeyed His laws they must pay the penalty as surely as others. These laws did not agree with Byron that he should live and move in one great round of dissipation and debauchery. They promised Burns no nice immunity from the natural consequences of careless and intemperate habits. They gave Chatterton fair warning that his way of life would end just where it did. And as with length of days, so with the work performed. The spirits of the prophets were subject unto the prophets, subject to their fidelity, to their patience, and immutable resolve. "As the bird by wandering and the swallow by flying, so the curse causeless does not come." No, nor the blessing either. Newton did not guess the secret of attraction without having first wrestled for it, nor Morse the secret of the telegraph, nor Grove the correlation of forces. Columbus did not discover America by accident, nor Franklin furl his sails and drift into the open Polar sea from mere chance. Referring to the development of genius, he said that those that do great things in their youth do little at life's noonday or in its sunset hours. Swift wrote *Gulliver* at sixty-three and Defoe *Robinson Crusoe* at fifty-eight. But counter-instances are not so rare. Tennyson's first work was better than his last. Goethe's early works showed most genius. When Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet" he was quite a young man. Rev. Mr. Shadwick concluded by saying that a noble hope could not but exalt him that possessed it. If we did not obtain that which we hoped for we would receive something higher and better instead, and, therefore, it was that we were saved by hope. For no man ever yet hoped great things for a great cause without doing something to save the cause from failure as well as his own soul from littleness.

SERMON OF REV. HOWARD CROSBY.

Rev. Howard Crosby preached to a large congregation yesterday at his church on Fourth avenue. He took his text from St. Paul's epistle to the Romans—"O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" He said that prudence, common sense, and manliness, as well as conscience on her lofty throne, preach the doctrine that no man has the right to be a coward. By cowardice moral force was weakened, and the calibre of the individual in the hands of the Redeemer is decreased. Let a man once be stamped with mere physical cowardice, and his influence immediately became as nothing in the community. The reason was that men attributed his cowardice not to weakness of the nerves but to moral weakness. When guilty of moral cowardice his guilt was still greater. He was known as a "trimmer"—a non-committalist. His friendship was of small account, his advice worth nothing, for it was devoid of moral principle, and is shaped merely to suit paltry expediency. His fellows could not admire, nor God approve of such a man. He negatived himself, and affected the world in which he moves no more than does the aspen leaf the passing breeze. The most damning brand of cowardice was the violation of conscience. God demands boldness in His service. We were bound to serve God, and God only.

Cowardice should not be confounded with that prudence, that wise shrinking from danger, which has its foundation in virtuous principle. Cowardice was the fear of a thing that ought not to be feared. Sometimes duty's dictates made one fear and defy the same thing. Thus, a wild beast in an inclosure is to be feared and avoided, but if one's child should stray into that inclosure, then duty would compel a man to enter, defying the danger in the effort to rescue his child. Sorrow for a sin was not a confession of a weakness that is to be condemned. It was a divine inspiration to be commended. Sin was an act of enmity to God; sorrow, a reduction of that enmity, which must, therefore, be acceptable to him. An open eye measures the danger and seeks delivery. This was the first step in the right direction. This cry, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" was a healthy one. It showed a stirring up of the soul and opening of eyes before blind—a longing for regeneration. In conclusion, he said, "Put your case into the hands of the ready advocate, your Redeemer, and repose with entire confidence upon His assistance to deliver you from the body of this death, and to lead you out of the thick darkness by a luminous path to the light of Divine presence."

MATSOS; OR, PASSOVER BREAD.

The memorial season of the passover, and its observance by those of the Israelitish faith, this year commenced on the 16th of this month. Throughout the world the descendants of the tribes of Israel, who cling to the religious belief of their forefathers, keep the memorial law handed down to them by Moses: "Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses; for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel." The season is observed, as is well known, as a memorial of the night when the Lord smote the Egyptians, and passed over the children of Israel; and of their subsequent deliverance from the hosts of the enemy. The manufacture and sale of unleavened bread, or matsos, as it is called, during the Passover week, are much greater in this City than many people imagine. Mr. B. Joelsohn, No. 265 East Tenth street, told a TIMES reporter that there are only ten bakers in New-York who manufacture the Passover bread; and that they use up over four thousand barrels of flour during the week in preparing matsos. The trade is not confined to this City alone, as the bakers referred to fill orders from Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and many cities outside of the State. The matsos is made made of flour and water only, and the loaves are cut out in the form of a cracker as large as a dinner-plate and thinner than a biscuit. The loaves or cakes are baked to a crisp and are very light—about ten to the pound. The loaves are disposed of at eleven cents a pound, and none but those that are whole are sold; and the bread is broken by the head of the family at each meal, the paterfamilias saying an appointed prayer previous to the breaking of bread. The broken loaves are ground up and used in making the crust of pies, tarts, &c. Enough bread is purchased at once by a family to last through the Passover season. There are many of the observances of the Israelitish faith that in their explanation prove interesting. An excellent contribution was made to the *Atlantic Monthly* some time ago entitled, "Our Israelitish Brethren," which treats in a very pleasant way of the religious observances of this wonderful people.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards have now come into such wide and general use that the demand for them is steadying and settling into regularity, and the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "It is thought that the present quarter will pretty accurately determine what the future annual demand is to be. Thus far, since Jan. 1, about 14,000,000 have been issued. Special Agent Tyner estimates the probable issue of the quarter at 25,000,000, from which it appears that the annual consumption is to be not far from 100,000,000—probably more than less, as the total issue to date, since the manufacture of the cards was begun, in May last, is 93,008,800. Among the recent orders is one from the Postmaster of an obscure Pennsylvania town, who desired 100 cards, 'immediately,' but, as no orders for less than 500 are filled, nothing can be done for his accommodation, without a special act of Congress."

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

This institution at New-Brunswick now comprises 182 students, and its demands are increasing so rapidly that the Trustees have recently made an appeal to its friends for its benefit, and have issued a circular on the "Wants of the College." They ask for such an increase of salary to Professors that they can devote themselves wholly to the interests of the college without the necessity of doing outside work to live; for the erection of a building at a contemplated cost of $35,000 for students' rooms, rendered necessary by the high price of board and the difficulty of providing suitable accommodations for so large a number. It is believed that this would reduce the cost of education at Rutgers fully one-third. The institution is also in need of a large present addition of books, and wants a permanent fund from the income of which to make yearly additions to the library, and also to make annual additions to the supply of working apparatus in every department, maps, charts, models, drawings, casts, &c. These are material wants of the college, and if met would greatly increase its working efficiency. Its neighbor of Princeton has, during the past two or three years, been the recipient of generous gifts from its Alumni and friends, and it is hoped that Rutgers will receive equally favorable consideration.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

HOW THE INSTITUTION IS MANAGED—THE ASSERTIONS OF THE HERALD UNTRUE.

In order to present to the public a truthful picture of the workings of one of the most admirable charitable institutions in our City, and to show the utter untrustworthiness of the unwarrantable statements made in regard to its management by the *Herald*, a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited the Five Points' House of Industry and thoroughly inspected the institution. In company with the Superintendent, Mr. Wm. F. Barnard, the writer went through the different departments of the building and personally observed the system of rigid economy combined with the broadest charity practiced in the institution. The attendance at the schools on Friday was 397, of whom 270 are inmates of the home, and the remainder the little poverty-stricken wanderers of the locality. Besides this thirty-six hard-working women, who are willing to work but are unable to obtain it, were domiciled in the institution, cheerfully performing the various household duties allotted to them, while waiting to obtain situations in private families, which they invariably do in a short space of time through the intervention of the managers of the house. The children cared for in this institution are divided into four classes. First, those who live outside, and come to the House of Industry for food and instruction. Next, the children who live in the house, and may be divided into three classes: those given up entirely to the management of the institution; those who parents are unable to support them in consequence of present distress, and send them to the institution until they can be enabled to pay for their sustenance; and, lastly, the children of mothers who are able and anxious to work and contribute something, however trifling, toward their support when in the receipt of wages.

The outside children who are cared for in the institution are not only clothed, instructed, and fed by the managers of the House of Industry but receive regularly every day contributions of provisions, clothing, and in many cases money, for the relief of their starving relatives. It will thus be seen that a large amount of charity is dispensed by the managers of the institution in a manner which cannot well be represented by dollars and cents. The sole object of the officers of the House of Industry in dispensing charity is to give only to worthy objects, to discourage all those who are not really deserving, to make those who are able to do so contribute, however little, toward the charity by which they have been benefited, and to promote a healthy spirit of self-reliance.

As far as the inside operations of the House of Industry are concerned, nothing can surpass the system of economy pursued both in salaries and in ordinary necessary expenses. The institution, as is well knows to every person who has visited it, contains an admirable school department, consisting of the various classes, which are provided with competent teachers and well supplied with school requisites. Then there are the spacious male and female dormitories, the nursery for suffering little ones, for which hired nurses have to be provided, and the hospital department, in which skilled nurses and a physician are always in attendance, and which is open to outside invalids as well as to the inmates of the house. The play-room, a spacious apartment on the top floor, is appropriately fitted up for the amusement of the children, and is generously thrown open for any outsiders who may choose to come in. An admirable feature in the working of the institution is the sewing-rooms set apart for making the clothes of the male and female inmates. Here large donations of half-worn linen and clothing are transformed under the skillful hands of the matrons from the garments of adults to the neat and tidy little suits which looked so well on the children of the House of Industry. So admirably has this system of economy been carried out that last year not a single yard of cloth or linen was purchased by the managers.

In the shoe shop the same system of economy is carried out. Hundreds of pairs of boots and shoes undergo a transformation their donors little dream of, and, after being properly repaired, do good service for months, when under other circumstances they would be next to useless. The assistance of the girls has been largely availed of in the sewing-rooms and of the boys in the shoe shop and miniature printing office, and it is the intention of the managers to instruct others of the boys in tailoring as soon as their arrangements have been completed. The other departments in the House of Industry include spacious dining-rooms and kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, reception-room, office, chapel, &c. In admitting women and children the managers do not take into consideration the nationality, creed, or color of the applicants, but receive all with equal cheerfulness.

So much for the character of the noble institution which an interested journal has endeavored to bring into disrepute. Now for a fair examination of the figures by which it attempted to distort facts for the purpose of bolstering up its case: In the first *Herald* report of the expenditures of the House of Industry that journal made it appear that the expenditures for the year ending March, 1872, were only $14,406, and that in disbursing this amount the sum of $26,104 was expended by the managers for their own enrichment. This extraordinary achievement was accomplished by the *Herald* by willfully withholding from the necessary expenditures and including in the cost of disbursement a number of heavy items, which were as vitally necessary to the proper working of the institution as were the food and clothing supplied to the children.

Seeing the injustice which had been done to the institution by this false exhibit of figures, the Superintendent addressed a communication to the *Herald*, calling attention to the erroneous statements which had been published, and requesting that they be corrected. In reply to this the journal in question published another statement in which one or two other items were generously added to the list of expenditures, making an aggregate of $18,886, but still leaving the cost of disbursement at $21,624.

The fairness of these statements, and the manner in which the figures were manipulated for the purpose of trying to injure a worthy charity will best be understood by examining the following figures taken from the annual report for the year ending March, 1872, as published in the *Monthly Record* of the institution, and the source from which the *Herald* pretended to have taken its facts:

To balance due bankers 1st March, 1871		$5,155 08
EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1872—1871 to 1872		
Provisions	$12,088 03	
Fuel and lights	1,767 38	
Furniture	744 08	
Clothing	55 76	
Repairs	1,889 17	
Medicine and Hospital	76 50	
Transportation	102 54	
Books, stationery, advertising, &c	789 11	
School account, which includes teachers' salaries	2,799 46	
Record	1,314 93	
Salaries and sundry wages	7,276 47	
Incidental	1,847 70	
Out-door poor and beneficiaries	318 00	—$31,069 23
Working Women's Home, balance of interest		400 00
Interest and insurance		2,984 72
Taxes and assessments		3,435 54
New building, amount paid on same		2,627 43
		$45,672 00
March 1, 1872.—To balance due bankers, brought down		$832 07

It having been attempted also to manufacture capital out of the amounts paid for salaries, it may not be amiss to direct attention to that subject. It will be seen that the amount of salaries and sundry wages was $7,276 47. When it is considered that this sum was divided between twenty individuals whose services were necessary to the proper working of the institution, it will be seen what a "princely salary" could be enjoyed by any one "fat office-holder." Again, the school salaries and necessary expenses amounted to $2,799 46, which had to be divided among eight additional employes, and this certainly did not admit of many high salaries for either. The truth is, that those two items of salary constituted the actual running expenses of the institution, the other expenses being necessary to the sustaining and operating of the charity.

Even admitting, however, that the $45,672, claimed by the *Herald*, to have been lavished on salaries in 1872 (less $5,155 08 due from the previous year) had been expended, when it is taken into account that the average daily attendance of children was 387, and of friendless and homeless women 38, it will be seen that the expense per capita for the year was only $95 34. On looking at the report of the Roman Catholic Protectory for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1872, it will be seen that the expense per capita for nine months was $118 85. This fact speaks volumes in itself for the admirable and economical management of the Five Points House of Industry, and would seem to do away with the necessity of further argument on the subject.

A FAMILY JAR.

At an early hour yesterday morning Charles Stryker, a colored man, quarreled with his sister, Mrs. Mary Cromwell, at their residence, No. 57 Crosby street, when Mary struck Charles on the head with a bottle, cutting him severely. Mary was arrested and locked up.

AN OLD EDITOR'S VIEWS.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES WATSON WEBB.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR—THE PANIC AND THE NATIONAL FINANCES—PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to submit for publication extracts from a letter received from an old and esteemed friend and a veteran editor of the press, Mr. J. Watson Webb. His views are so thoroughly national on the great questions of territorial acquisition and Government, and also on measures of finance, that they will not less interest his old political friends than instruct the generation who are now conducting our public affairs. C.

VILLA LIONS, NICE, FRANCE, Dec. 31, 1873.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Time, which spares none, has left you to be numbered among my oldest and most esteemed friends; and, be assured, that nothing but illness, followed by a degree of debility I have never before experienced, has caused such delay in answering your friendly letter of the 17th November.

* * * * *

When I reflect upon what the press was twenty years ago, and what it now is, the change is lamentable; and while its circulation has increased, it has lost much of its power. And one of the leading causes of that loss of power is, beyond all doubt, to be found in the fact that the relation between editor and subscriber has been destroyed by the universal substitution of the sale system. Formerly the editor was responsible to a class of intelligent and thoughtful readers, and his interest compelled him to be mindful of the fact that he was always in the position of a lawyer addressing an intelligent Bench and jury, and he labored alike for his pecuniary interest and his reputation. His object was fame; and by ability, devotion to fixed principles, (even if in error,) and absolute independence, regardless of all personal consequences, he never failed to benefit both himself and his country. Now all this is changed. Newspapers are made to sell; and, consequently, too many of them cater to the whims and tastes of the purchaser. All individuality on the part of the editor has ceased, and with it a healthy incitement to make his journal the exponent and advocate of high-toned patriotic and honorable sentiments. But enough of this.

Thank God the Cuba difficulty bids fair to pass away without war. Any war would, to us just now, be disastrous, and a war with Spain quite as much so as with any other power. It would annihilate our commerce, and, what is far worse, compel us to annex the island. All we want in the West Indies and the Pacific is mere coaling stations, and not territory. Give us all the adjoining territory on our continent which is unpeopled, or, if peopled, then by our own race. When Canada, including the North-west, is ripe for annexation, it will come without injury to either party; but God forbid that we should be compelled to take Mexico with its mongrel race. We rightly prevented Louis Napoleon building up a monarchy there, or, as Europe puts it, "establishing order," and therefore there is much force in what the European press says, that we are responsible for the peace of that country, and, if necessary, are bound to annex it to the United States. That day may come. We may be compelled to annex it, but when the evil hour arrives, I trust there will be interest sufficient in the country to provide that the provinces shall continue as Territories, and no one of them be admitted as States until a majority of its inhabitants shall be of American or United States origin, or the descendants of such. We want no foreign populations, and will find ourselves, ere long, seriously bothered to preserve an American nationality, and the principles and characteristics of our fathers, against the Germans and the Irish. The former will give us most trouble. And as I would not purchase present prosperity at the expense of a sacrifice of our nationality in the future, I pray that Prince Bismarck may effectually put a stop to German emigration on a more extended scale than now exists. Only war can force Cuba upon us, and if she comes she must be held as a Territory, and no countenance be given to the Southern idea of making her the home for our negroes. They are wanted just where they are. Their labor is better adapted to our Southern country than any other, and, as a people, they will, when educated, be easier to govern, and far more contented and patriotic than their former masters. Possibly you may not agree with me in this, but you will live long enough to admit that I am right.

The late panic will have done no harm, nationally; but much good, if you do not permit it to break down our tariff, which I hold is absolutely necessary for our agricultural interest, while it operates only indirectly for the benefit of the manufacturers. Our home market is the only thing that gives prosperity to the farmers, and it is produced by withdrawing millions of our people from the soil to be fed in manufactories. Return those people to the soil, and make them producers instead of consumers, and you make us a nation of paupers. I have no desire to see any competition with the pauper labor of Europe; and hence I have always advocated the very next thing to a prohibitory tariff. Gold has no earthly value, save as the medium of exchange between nations. To talk of its intrinsic value is to talk nonsense. It will not make a rail, or a plow, or a scythe, and is utterly useless in the fabric of cooking utensils. Its intrinsic value, if any, consists in its usefulness in the manufacture of rings, ladies' chains, lockets, and other gewgaws; while its actual value and its duties for more than 2,000 years has been and is to make up between nations their differences in trade. It is not merchandise, and it is because we have been in the habit of buying and selling it as such, at public auction, that we have recently so severely suffered, and if the debtor nation must always send abroad its gold to pay the balance against it, or substitute a paper indebtedness to be ultimately redeemed in gold, does it not follow that no nation can resume and continue to redeem its currency in gold, so long as its imports exceed its exports? We, thank God! through our tariff, have brought our imports to a point where they are fully paid for by our exports; and if we can, by preserving our tariff, continue to be a creditor instead of a debtor nation, there can be no doubt but gold will be of the same, and very frequently of less, value than paper. No resumption will be necessary. Paper will be in demand, because it is more convenient and less expensive to handle than gold, just as soon as it becomes an established and received fact that paper represents gold. To produce such a result no legislation whatever is necessary, unless it be to increase our tariff on manufactures, which are the products of pauper labor and against which our free, intelligent, and well-paid labor cannot contend. Do not think to reduce the price of that labor. Give the laborer the wherewith to pay the farmer liberally for his products, and then agriculture, the basis of all national prosperity, will flourish, and, of necessity, the country itself will continue to be prosperous and great. I see you exclaiming, What does all this mean? It means that for eight or ten years past the English press, and the paid agents of England connected with our press, have been laboring more zealously than ever to convert our people to free-trade notions. England's existence depends upon our market; a non-intercourse with the United States totally excluding English fabrics would produce such general distress as to render revolution almost inevitable. Her wise men know this, and hence the absurd argument, constantly put forth, that our tariff tends to retard the progress of our country, and this ridiculous argument finds favor with people on our side of the Atlantic; but fortunately, as a rule, these men belong to and constitute a class with one idea only—men who are unwilling or unable to look at any subject in all its bearings, and who have never cultivated the habit of thinking for themselves. Only yesterday one of the English toadies sent me a London *Times* containing an article explaining the causes of our late monetary crisis. I knew before reading it I should be told that our tariff was the cause of all the mischief, and that I should find, re-hashed up for effect, all the arguments so piteously put forth during the last three years, begging and berating France and the United States not to exclude English manufactures, and thus bring distress upon her toiling millions. And so it was. We are generally told that it is a settled matter, a fact that admits of no doubt, that all our trouble arises from our tariff, and that if we will only resort to free trade, and permit England to send us a few hundred millions of her fabrics in addition to what she now sends, all would be well with us. The cool impudence of this advice is something wonderful. Our tariff is gradually working out the results predicted. It is supplying our wants by the labor of our own workshops, the inmates of which are consumers of what the farmer produces, and consequently the farmer gets better prices for his labor, while our imports are decreased, and we become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and receive from abroad, in gold, the balance in our favor, instead of sending forth our gold to make up the balance against us. England and her agents never tire in their efforts to seduce us into free trade. Failing in the present and past generations, they are now addressing themselves sedulously to those who are to be our successors. In this work, as in everything else connected with this question, their newspaper published in New-York, called *The Nation*, is the immediate channel through which they address their specious arguments to the rising generation, and I have now lying before me a circular from *The Nation*, addressed to a youth in one of our colleges, and by him forwarded to me, in which their new plan of proceeding is fully disclosed. Is not this fact calculated to arouse our people from their apathy, and to incite in the guardians of the country's prosperity renewed efforts to maintain the great principle of protection to home industry, upon which that prosperity is based?

* * * * *

Look well to your Metropolitan press. It gives tone more or less to the press of the country, and if you would return to specie payments, take care that the tariff convictions of the people be not disturbed; keep before them the experience of the past, and the disastrous consequences of the compromise of 1833. To save the Union and put down nullification, Mr. Clay consented to that compromise, and an annual reduction of a certain percentage of the duties imposed by the tariff of 1828, and what were the consequences? We had at the time fifty-eight blast furnaces in operation, and in a few years fifty-seven of them were closed by introduction of English iron, the product of the then pauper-labor of Great Britain. Our factories and our workshops were nearly all closed, and their inmates sent back to the soil to become producers instead of consumers of our cereals. Overproduction without any home market necessarily followed, and wheat in the West sold at prices which barely paid for the reaping, as the genius of McCormick had not then perfected the reaper. Universal ruin stalked through the land, and the people, with one accord, demanded an immediate return to the great principle of protection to home industry. A generation has passed away since then, and with them too many of the lessons taught by sad experience. Let our people be reminded of what was and what has been, and they will close their ears to the syren voice of the charmer, which, now again, would seduce them into the theoretical and imaginary beauties of free trade. Above all, let them clearly understand the advantages of a home over a foreign market, growing out of the fact that the home market abstracts laborers from the soil and makes them consumers instead of producers, and thus lessens production and secures higher prices to the farmers.

One fact in relation to the extent and value of our home market is worth volumes of free-trade theories, in regard to a more extended foreign market, at starvation prices, to the American farmers. We have always been large exporters of grain and flour since the war of 1812; and yet up to 1847, the year of famine in Ireland, the five New-England States, wherein most of our manufactories and workshops ware situated, took annually from our grain-growing States more barrels of flour and more bushels of Wheat than in any one year the United States exported to the whole world. Where we had then one thousand we have now more than ten thousand consumers of produce in our workshops and factories; and their millions free trade would send back to the soil to become producers instead of consumers. What we want is stability in legislation, and such protection to American industry as will make us a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and create and preserve to us our home market. This we now have, and the very natural result is that last year our exports exceeded our imports. Of course, instead of sending our gold abroad to make up a deficiency in exports, we are to be the recipients of gold, in payment of the excess of our exports over our imports. Let this state of things continue, and we require no legislation to enable us to return to specie payments. The difference of trade in our favor will be greater next year than it was the last. That difference has to be made up by retaining among us all the gold we produce, and by receiving a large amount from abroad, and gradually there will be no premium on gold, but, on the contrary, a small premium on paper, to make payments between distant parts of the country, and thus the problem of specie payments will be solved by simply letting well enough alone.

But the Treasury wants money, because we foolishly insisted upon a too rapid reduction of our national debt, and too hastily reduced on duties on imports. Legislation must remedy this. Let the law which reduced our duties on imports ten per cent., with no other effect than to put so much money into the pockets of foreign manufacturers, without reducing prices to our people one farthing, be promptly repealed; and let other duties and taxes be restored, until the wants of the Treasury are supplied. This done, let our shipping and ship-building interest be at once cared for. Let every dollar of duties collected, or the material used in building a vessel, be restored to the builder, and in addition, in order to induce him to use American instead of foreign iron, give him, in the shape of a *bounty*, the full amount of duties which would have been restored to him if he had constructed his vessel of foreign instead of American iron.

There, I have written you with an aching head more than I have been able to write at any one sitting in three years, and all because of the consummate impudence of the London *Times* in attributing our late monetary cricis to our tariff, and because I think I discover in the American press and people, through forgetfulness of the past, a yielding to foreign councils through the seductive voice of free trade. It is only at such times that I regret my severance from the press, after thirty-five years of labor as the sole and only responsible editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*. During that long period I was doubtless very frequently in error, but I always believed in what I preached, and it was the conviction of this fact on the part of our readers that made the *Courier and Enquirer* a prize, and its editor a target to be fired at. I have passed my three-score years and ten, and for thirteen years I have been a mere observer of the press and its progress, and yet when I perceive our people called upon to forget the past, and stultify history and experience, I cannot but wish that I was at my old work. I shall, God willing, be home next year, and then, if not too feeble to work, be assured of my readiness to labor *con amore* in this all-important cause, which more than all others involves the future greatness and prosperity of our country. * * * J. WATSON WEBB.

FARMERS' INVESTMENTS.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* contains the following: "In conversation with a builder in Richland County, a few days since, we learned a new feature in the effect produced by the financial panic. In that county the people have probably lost confidence in their banks to a greater extent than in any other portion of the State. It is not so much a lack of confidence in the ability of the banks to meet their obligations eventually as it is a fear that, under our present unelastic currency system, a panic may ensue and cause a failure to pay when the money is needed. The Richland County farmers are generally in good circumstances, and had money in bank when the panic broke out last Fall. Some of them lost by the failure of Hickox's bank at Mansfield, and others got slightly scorched in other quarters. Altogether, the farmers became alarmed, drew their money where they could do so, and now sleep on it regularly every night. This builder informed us that the result would be a general investment in new farm-houses and barns. He had already selected the lumber for a number of buildings, and predicted that more money will be expended upon buildings by the farmers of that county during the coming season than in any five previous years. What is true of Richland County is doubtless true of most of the older counties of the State to a certain extent, and there is no doubt but the demand for lumber the coming Summer will be very strong."

CHEAP BEEF FROM TEXAS.

The trade in shipping dressed beef from Denison, Texas, to this City, which was commenced in the early part of December last, has since continued, and has met with considerable success. Up to the present Mr. Thirston, the agent in this City for the "Atlantic and Texas Refrigerator Car Company," has received seventy-five car loads of the dressed beef, containing 20,000 pounds in each car, and, with few exceptions, the meat has been received in good condition, and found a ready sale at from six to seven cents a pound to retail venders. It is considered that the large supply of Texan beef thus thrown upon the New-York market has had the effect of lowering the price of fresh-killed beef about $2 a cwt. The company engaged in this business say they have a capital of $250,000 invested, and they look forward to large results. As already stated in THE TIMES, extensive abattoirs have been established in Denison, where the cattle are slaughtered and then transferred to the refrigerator cars, which run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and reach New-York regularly every week in five days and some hours. The company do not propose to work this trade during the Summer months, as the patent requires some improvements before this can be undertaken. From the success, however, which has attended the experiment so far, they are confident that after some time such improvements can be effected in the cars as will place them in a position to send a constant supply of beef to the Washington Market all the year round.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brun J.—Demurrers—18, Olcott, Assignee, vs. McClean et al.; 33, ——— vs. ———; 303, Mott, Executor, vs. Mott et al.; 114, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 357, Winthrop, Executor, et al. vs. McKim et al.; 359, Post et al. vs. Weil; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Bood; 53, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter; 68, Munster vs. Seligman; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 152, Wilson et al. vs. Spring; 155, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 168, Treadwill vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Klig et al.; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 23, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 188, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 193, Mather vs. Mather, Executor, &c.; 195, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 199, Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.; 183, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 196, Balke vs. Klebisch et al.; 204, Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan et al.; 206, Kuseppel vs. Bangs et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Daniel Sullivan, robbery; Thomas Daly, robbery; Michael P. Moloney, Thomas Moloney, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Rebecca A. French, grand larceny; Saul Adams, receiving stolen goods; Benjamin Newitter, John Broderick, false pretense; Ferdinand Belschofsky, John Bernheimer, false pretense; John L. Kennin, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Patrick Clark, Jr., manslaughter; Mary More, alias Long Mary, larceny; William H. [illegible]wley, bigamy.

To-day being a legal holiday, business in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and Circuit, Parts II. and III., the Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts I. and II., the Common Pleas, Trial Terms, Parts I. and II., and the Marine Court, General Term, has been adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

New-York Steam Engine Company vs. South-side Railroad Company; memorandum.

The People, &c., ex rel. Grissler et al. vs. Catlin, &c. taxation affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Perry vs. Gilbert; Moore vs. Belloni; Delamater vs. The American Journal Box Company; Bensel vs. Gray; orders granted.

Lewis vs. Lewis; Delamater vs. The Journal Box Company; Sherman vs. Gilbert; references ordered.

Heins vs. Peine; order for judgment of affirmance on remittitur.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; order for allowance.

By Judge Monell.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; reference ordered.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union.	76¾	500 Lake Shore...b3.	82¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel....	17⅜	200 Panama..........	116
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	104⅞	10 do..........	116¼
00 do......b3.	105	200 North-western....	59
00 Pacific Mail.....	42⅝	100 North-western Pf.	75½
00 do..........	42¾	400 Rock Island......	107¼
00 do..........	42⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.......	51¾
00 do..........	42¾	410 Del., Lack. & W..	111½
00 Union Pacific.s10.	34¾	100 St. Louis & I. M...	64¼
00 do..........	34⅞	100 Morris & Essex..	92⅝
00 do......b3.	35	200 Han. & St. Jo....	32⅜
00 do..........	35	200 C., C. & I. C.....	31⅞
00 do.....s10.	34¾	200 At. & Pacific Pf..	20⅜
00 do......b3.	35	200 do.	20½
00 do..........	35	100 St. L. & Kan. City.	30½

MONDAY, Feb. 23—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$5,013,600
Decrease in Specie	2,324,200
Increase in Greenbacks	278,500
Increase in Deposits	96,600
Decrease in Circulation	124,300

	Feb. 14, '74.	Feb. 21, '74.
National Capital	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	278,217,000	283,230,600
Gold and Gold Notes	30,687,200	28,363,000
Other Legal Tenders	59,872,100	60,150,600
Deposits	239,670,700	239,767,300
Circulation	26,895,000	26,771,300

The Bank return shows little or no gain in Deposits, while the Loans are up five millions. The proceeds of increased Loans usually show themselves, in good part, in the Deposit line. The latter is drawn down less than two and a half millions in Gold Notes to pay Customs. There is a small gain on the Greenback Average.

The freedom with which the Banks are enabled to lend on call loan, as well as on good paper, backed by a supply of over sixty millions Greenbacks, together with a free offering of Private and Canadian Bank balances, tends to both ease and cheapness in the Money market. But the encouragement to speculation on the Stock Exchange, from this cause, was not largely availed of, last week, and the Share list on Saturday left off barely as high as at the close of the previous week. A partial reason may, perhaps, be found in the effect of the gross forgeries on the Exchange on Tuesday last, affecting the Western Telegraph, and Toledo and Wabash. The false announcement purporting to be official that these two concerns had resolved to heavily increase their capitals was soon exposed, but thus far all attempts to discover and punish the perpetrators of the fraud have been without result. The scandal to the Stock Exchange cannot fail, of course, to affect outside orders on speculation, until the occurrence is forgotten, as every experience of this sort seems to be forgotten in Wall street.

The Gold Room speculated to a moderate extent through the week on the mixed telegrams about Currency and Banking from Washington, and some of the bolder operators on the *Bull* side of the account are borrowing money on their Gold certificates at 4@5 per cent. The changes in price were very slight.

Bills on London have ruled $4 84 to $4 85 to the £ Sterling for 60 days. The market not very active. The supply from the Domestic Exports direct from New-York was less than the previous week by nearly $2,000,000. The amount made against Cotton from the Southern ports was more liberal, but the shipments to Europe are still greatly behind the relative Crop receipts, and nearly the whole increase of the latter, over last season, appears in the accumulation of stocks in the ports. The receipts thus far amount to 2,928,000, against 2,610,000 bales last year. The amount marketed abroad, 1,627,000, against 1,544,000 bales. The present stocks in the ports are 832,000, against 512,000 bales this time last season. The receipts are now 151,000 bales ahead of the large crop of 1870–71, which yielded 4,347,000 bales, out of which 3,150,000 bales were marketed abroad.

The general trade of the week was fair, and the preparations for the Spring business by the Importers and Domestic Commission people continue on a liberal scale.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $9,623,667, as compared with $9,983,315 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $4,345,950, as against $5,641,326 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $552,116, as against $733,183 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,774,905, comparing with $2,848,317 same week last February.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of January, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,023,169	December	$20,214,570
August	32,632,909	January	30,211,665
September	29,772,735	Feb. 7	7,929,642
October	27,275,914	Feb. 14	8,871,703
November	20,784,951	Feb. 21	9,623,667
Total			$218,340,625
To same date, 1873			259,476,897
Decrease since July 1			$41,136,272

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	December	$25,250,750
August	24,343,509	January	23,455,638
September	25,799,042	Feb. 4	5,672,370
October	31,246,838	Feb. 11	6,219,713
November	28,495,882	Feb. 18	4,345,950
Total since July 1			$200,450,195
To same date 1873			167,062,143
Increase since July 1			$33,388,052
Gold, Feb. 21, 1874			112¾ ℔ cent.
Gold, Feb. 22, 1873			114½ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	December	$2,447,271
August	2,198,549	January	2,660,508
September	1,502,625	Feb. 7	847,616
October	2,107,447	Feb. 14	1,149,796
November	2,545,842	Feb. 21	552,116
Total since July 1			$26,050,913
Total same date, 1873			45,699,066
Decrease since July 1			$19,648,154

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
Feb. 7	3,087,190	Feb. 7	2,191,000
Feb. 14	2,500,190	Feb. 14	532,000
Feb. 21	2,774,905	Feb. 21	393,000
Total, 1874	$74,111,286	Total, 1874	$43,106,334
Total, 1873	89,045,817	Total, 1873	57,646,660

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 22, '73.
American Gold	112¾@112¼@112¾	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	120@121	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	120⅛@120⅜	116⅝
U. S. New 5 ℔ cents	113¼@114⅜	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents	96¼@95½	104¼
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents	86⅛@85½	87¾
New-York Central	104¾@104⅞	103⅜
Rock Island	108@107¼	113⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞@33¼	46½
St. Paul Common	47¼@46⅝	52½
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜@73¼	74
Toledo and Wabash	59⅝@49@51¾	74½
Union Pacific	35½@35	35½
Erie	48⅞@48½	65¼
Western Telegraph	76⅞@73@77¼@76¾	90⅝
Pacific Mail	43@42⅝	71¼
Lake Shore	82¾@81@82¼	95⅝
North-western Common	58¼@58⅞	82
Harlem	132¾@134@132½	128
North-west Preferred	76@75¼	90¼

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning, and no business will be done to-day in Stocks or Gold or at Bank.

The London *Times* publishes the returns of the ten Joint Stock Banks of London at the close of the last year. These Banks, on an aggregate subscribed Capital of $149,904,500, for the whole of which the stockholders are liable, and beyond this for all the debts of the Banks in the cases of the Union, Joint Stock, Westminster, County, and City Banks, have called up only $42,678,450. On this they banked last year as follows:

Accounts of Depositors and Dealers		$449,601,645
Their own Acceptances		100,717,035
Total Liabilities Dec. 31		$550,318,680
Discounts and Loans		$459,590,480
Stocks, Cash, &c.		151,478,390
Total Assets		$611,068,870
Capital, as above	$42,678,450	
Profits on "Reserve"	15,535,205	—$58,213,655

Five of the Banks are with the unlimited individual liability of Stockholders; five, of more recent establishment, with liability limited.

CAPITAL, DEPOSITS, ACCEPTANCES, &C.

Banks.	Subscribed. $	Paid Up. $	Deposits. $	Bills Accepted. $
W'minster	50,000,000	10,000,000	145,766,625	5,404,610
JointStock	20,000,000	6,000,000	60,553,295	22,585,000
County	15,000,000	5,999,450	90,388,295	20,351,530
Union	22,500,000	6,975,000	73,351,760	27,319,785
City	6,000,000	3,000,000	16,880,115	16,439,510
Five Lim.	37,404,500	10,704,000	62,661,355	8,616,600
Total	149,904,500	42,678,450	449,601,445	100,717,035

The Dividends of 1873 on the Paid Up Capital were as follows:

Banks.	℔ Cent.	Banks.	℔ Cent.
Westminster	24	Imperial	8
Joint Stock	25	South-western	7
County	20	Consolidated	10
Union	20	Central	8
City	10	Alliance	8

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1874.

☞ **BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,**
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ **NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST** Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ **NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.** —First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with

HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED** by
E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	44	Hops, bales	54
Brandy, casks	8	Hides, No	11,243
Bees-wax, pks	1	Hides, bales	245
Cotton, bales	2,852	Leather, sides	10,511
Broom-corn, bales	91	Molasses, N. O., bbls	563
Copper, bbls	37	Oil-cake, pks	1,022
Dried Fruit, pks	262	Pork, pks	870
Eggs, bbls	1,666	Beef, pks	207
Flour, bbls	13,711	Cut-meats, pks	1,842
Wheat, bushels	147,070	Grease, pks	111
Corn, bushels	52,600	Lard, pks	1,687
Oats, bushels	20,300	Lard, kegs	200
Rye, bushels	5,500	Butter, pks	2,472
Malt, bushels	7,025	Cheese, pks	5,666
Barley, bushels	40,600	Tallow, pks	355
Grass-seed, bags	626	Dressed Hogs, No	1,500
Flax-seed, bags	160	Pea-nuts, bags	200
Beans, bbls	445	Starch, bxs	1,875
Peas, bushels	2,012	Tobacco, hhds	440
Corn-meal, bbls	440	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,614
Corn-meal, bags	2,080	Whisky, bbls	1,777
Skins, bales	136	Wool, bales	488
Hemp, bales	5	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	137

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots, on the basis of $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal—quoted at $9 ℔ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been generally active, yet quoted about as before.

CANDLES—Have been selling to a limited extent in small job lots, at unchanged rates. Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted nominally unchanged on a very slack trade. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet at about previous prices, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Granada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—All kinds depressed and unsettled; demand very limited. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons make the receipts of Rio and Santos at this port, since Jan. 23, 56,384 bags; sales, 18,230 bags. Stock in first hands here this morning, 51,159 bags; at the outports, 24,937 bags. Ordinary cargoes closed here at 22½c.@22¾c.; fair, 23¾c.@24c.; good at 24¾c.@25c., and prime at 25½c.@25¾c., gold. Java quoted at 28c.@32c. Maracaibo at 24c.@26c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at about previous figures; sales confined to 765 bales, including 80 bales to shippers, 173 bales to spinners, and 512 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a fair business was reported at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,400 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were on last evening, and 14,900 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option, at 15 3-32c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May, 16 5-16c.; June, 16 25-32c.; July, 17⅛c.; and August, 17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,852 bales, including 1,866 from Norfolk, 16 bales from Baltimore, and 970 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,297 bales....The week's exports hence have been 11,658 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,608,594 bales, (including 1,055,701 bales to Great Britain and 552,893 bales to the Continent,) against 1,527,526 bales same time in 1872–3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾

DRUGS AND DYES—A moderate movement has been noted in the leading kinds of stock, with prices generally well maintained. Essential Oils held with confidence, though in less active request.

DYEWOODS—Have been in very moderate supply and rather more demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $19, currency, and Jamaica at $18@$19 50, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, a light trade.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair for most kinds on a firm basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous prices. The demand has been mostly for job lots to meet urgent wants. Shipping extras have been tamer, the restricted offerings and firmness of holders checking operations. The sales reported since our last have been 9,900 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 80; good to fancy do. at $6 90@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85 for early delivery, including 1,000 bbls. to arrive at $6 70 for fair ordinary; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged rates; 650 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm, but inactive; sales 225 bbls., chiefly at from $5 40@$5 85 for superfine....Corn-meal rather dull and quoted less firm; sales 530 bbls., including 400 bbls. Western Yellow, within the range of $4 15@$4 35 for fair ordinary to choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly for export, though in part for milling, and prices have been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher on prime samples, which have been offered less freely. Winter dull and irregular. Sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 50@$1 58 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Minnesota do.; $1 52½@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 54@$1 55 for very good to strictly prime; $1 50@$1 58 for Iowa, &c.; ungraded Spring, car lots, closing tamely....Corn has been in more urgent request, in good part on home trade and speculative account, though, to a moderate extent, for export, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported of 98,500 bushels, at 72c.@78c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 74c.@76c. for fair ordinary to good average lots; 77c.@80c. for new Yellow Western; 77c.@80c. for new White do.; 80c.@82c. for new and old Mixed Western; 85c. for prime old do., and 85c. for White Southern....Rye sold to the extent of 76,000 bushels Pennsylvania and State, in car lots, at $1 02@$1 04; prime full lines, or boat loads, held as high as $1 08....Barley dull and unsettled....Barley-malt quiet, but held firmly; sales continued to small lots of two-rowed State, at $1 87½....Oats have been less active; prime firm; other grades weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, and 61c.@63c. for inferior to prime White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as before; demand moderate....The week's exports hence for European ports include 22,679 bbls. Flour, 415,848 bushels Wheat, 99,918 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Rye, and 8,693 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Though held with confidence have been quite tame.

HARDWARE—A comparatively brisk movement has been reported in the leading kinds of stock at full rates.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts 200 bales sold at 2¾c., currency. Market steady, but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—Have been without further change as to values, with a fairly active trade reported. The week's receipts have been 89,576 Hides, and 150 bales do.; sales, 90,840 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,000 Dry River Plate, 29 lbs., on private terms; 31,590 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 21½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 19,270 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande Cow seconds, in Boston, 19 lbs.; 1,445 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 to 22 lbs. on private terms; 2,175 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 19¾ lbs., at 24¼c., gold, 60 days; 2,175 Dry California, part to arrive, 23 to 24 lbs. at 23½c., gold, 60 days; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 24c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,325 dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at 20c.@21c., gold, cash to 60 days, selected; 2,530 Dry Mexican, 20 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,775 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., at 21c.@22c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 5,500 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lbs., at 21c.@21½c., gold, 60 days to 4 months, selected; 7,520 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lbs., at 20c.@21c., currency, cash to 4 months, selected; 1,700 Dry Texas, Kips, 10 lbs., at 20c., currency, cash, selected; 665 dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs.; 945 wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 City and country slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10c.@10¼c., currency. Stock in first hands, 136,000 Hides and 665 bales do., against 96,800 Hides and 815 do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A limited business has been reported in most kinds, with values generally quoted without material alteration.

MOLASSES—Firm for the better grades, which were of ready sale; 300 hhds. new-crop Cardenas sold at 36c., and 110 bbls. New-Orleans at 66c.@72c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A more active inquiry has been reported for Resin, in good part for shipment, at rather firmer prices; sales, 3,400 bbls. common to good Strained at $2 40@$2 50, including 250 bbls. at $2 45@$2 50, and 357 bbls. Pale at $4 37½@$5 37½ ℔ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive at old figures....Spirits Turpentine quiet, but quoted about steady at 48c.@48½c. for Merchantable ℔ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, but held firmly, with Western quoted at $44 50@$45, currency, ℔ ton. The week's receipts have been 4,860 pks.; exports, 18,040 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with more confidence, though not active. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¾c., with sales reported of 2,000 bbls....Refined wanted and quoted at 15c.@15¼c. for early delivery, 15¾c. for last half of March, and 16½c. for April....At Philadelphia contracts for 3,000 bbls., early deliveries, were placed at 14½c.; quoted at the close at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, 21c.@21½c....Naphtha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more confidence, in view of the more favorable Western reports, but the demand has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 200 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $15 70@$15 87½; 150 bbls. Old do. at $14 50, with small lots of Western Prime Mess at $14 50, and Extra Prime at $13 37½. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess 250 bbls., May option, at $15 62½c. ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at 7c.@7⅜c. for City, and 6c.@6½c. for Western....Cut-meats very quiet, and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported of 11,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs. to 10 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c., with small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon attracted less attention, and ruled weak, with sales reported of only 25 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c.; 200 bxs. Short Rib at 8¼c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, on the basis of 8½c.@8 9-16c., closing at 8½c....Western Lard has been held with more firmness, but has been without remarkable activity. City quiet, and a shade cheaper; sales have been reported for early delivery of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9⅜c., with prime closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9½c.; 300 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅛c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 at 8⅞c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 9⅝c.@9¾c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., February options, at 9 5-16, closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; and 1,000 tcs., March do., at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9 5-16c....Beef firm and wanted, mostly in a jobbing way. Sales, 110 bbls., in lots, within the previous range; and 150 tcs. at full figures, including 100 tcs. City Extra Mess at $31....Butter strong as to values, and in moderately active request....Cheese and Eggs about steady, but lower. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 4,703 pks. Pork, 2,817 pks. Beef, 21,105 bxs. Bacon, 9,959 pks. Lard, 33 pks. Butter, and 19,444 bxs. Cheese.

RICE—Quiet throughout; prices unchanged.

SALT—Has been attracting more attention, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some request and quoted about steady at 6¼c., gold.

SEEDS—A more confident demand has been noted for Clover, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices. Sales, 300 bags, from dock, at 9⅜c., and 800 bags, from store, at 9½c. ℔ lb....Rough Flax quiet at $2 40@$2 50; Timothy at $3 12½@$3 25 ℔ bushel....Calcutta Linseed very scarce and nominal at $2 67½@$2 70, gold; no business reported.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Deer at about previous figures, buyers having any existing advantage. Receipts, 65 bales. Sales, 7,000 lbs. Patna, 4,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 1,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms. Goat held confidently with a fairly active demand noted. Receipts, 270 bales. Sales, 180 bales Mexican, 50 bales East India, and 22 bales Paytas on private terms.

SOAP—Has been more active with Castile quoted steady at 9⅛c.@9½c., currency; Marseilles, 8c., gold; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The main call has been for No. 1 Nutmegs, which have been quoted in a jobbing way up to $1 10@$1 12½, gold, ℔ lb. Most other kinds held with firmness, but not in much request.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered more freely, and quoted weak on the reduced basis of 7½c.@7⅝c. for fair, and 7¾c.@7⅞c. for good refining stock, on a moderately active call from refiners. Sales have been made since our last of 870 bxs. Centrifugal, part at 8⅝c.; 240 bxs. new Muscovado at 7¾c.; 379 bxs. low Molasses stock at 7c.; and (last evening) 10,220 bags Manila at 7 5-16c. ℔ lb....Refined quoted about as in our last, on a moderate movement.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 212,090 lbs. inferior to strictly prime at 7⅛c.@7 13-16c.; market steady....Of Stearine, 300 tcs. prime sold at 9¼c., with choice quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c. ℔ lb....The week's exports of Tallow were 1,179 pks.

TEAS—Have been quite dull within the previous range; 400 half-chests Green and 400 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

WOOL—There has been a fair though not remarkable active trade noted in most kinds. The offerings of the better grades of stock, particularly of Domestic Fleece, have been limited, and holders have been insisting on very full prices, thus tending to impede operations. The demand has been good, but the bids have not been generally satisfactory, especially from manufacturers, yet they complain of the slow and unremunerative sale of woolen goods, and are buying, as a rule, only to meet urgent wants. The trade call is moderate. Sales have been reported, during the week, of 186,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 45c.@56c., chiefly at 54c.@56c.; a small lot of Picklock at 65c.; 41,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 34½c.@42c.; 16,000 lbs. unmerchantable, part at 45c.@46c.; 100 bales and 52,500 lbs. scoured at from 50c.@80c.; 43,000 lbs. Combing at 58c.@65c.; 8,000 lbs. unwashed do. at 42½c.@43c.; 7,000 lbs. Lambs at 27½c.; 7,000 lbs. Tub-washed, at 45c. for low grade; 36,000 lbs., and 612 pks., domestic Pulled, at from 45c.@50c.; 27,000 lbs. Black, part at 35c.; 195,000 lbs. Texas, at 26c.@38c.; 3,300 lbs. Texas Lambs, at 27c.; 9,000 lbs. Oregon, part at 40c.; 16,500 lbs. Colorado, at 20c.@21c.; 14,500 lbs. Mexican, at 22½c.@23c.; 42,500 lbs. California Spring, at 30c.@33c.; 215 bales, and 57,000 lbs. California Fall, at 25½c.@28½c.; 5,500 lbs. California do., black, at 26c.; 700 bales Donskoi, 15,000 lbs. Utah, 150 bales and 3,000 lbs. Australian, 10,000 lbs. Banda Oriental, and 12,000 lbs. unwashed Mestiza, on private terms; 32,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, part at 72½c.; 816 bales, and 39,000 lbs. Cape, at 34c.@38c.; 10 bags Cape Pulled, at 56c.@58c.; 80 bales Montevideo, part old at 35½c.; 30 bales Mestiza Sheep Skins, and 11 bales Criola do., on private terms; and 25 bales Buenos Ayres do., at 28c.

WHISKY—Quoted down to 99c. ℔ gallon; sales, 175 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Trade in the line of berth freights has been less active, with room reported scarce, and rates favoring ship-owners. In the chartering line, rather more demand was noted for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades at full previous rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 900 bales Cotton, at 7-16d.@½d. ℔ lb.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, and 250 bags Clover-seed, on private terms, with Grain rates quoted nominally at 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel. Also, four ships, 1,497, 1,425, 1,250, and 1,205 tons, reported with Wheat, from San Francisco, on the basis of 80s.@82s. 6d....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d. ℔ 60 lbs.; 24,000 bushels do., at 11¼d. for Corn, or 11½d. for Wheat; 2,500 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 1,550 tcs. Lard and 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℔ ton....For Belfast, direct, a Norwegian bark, 542 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter, and Flour, to complete cargo, at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 424 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and another, 183 tons, with about 1,100 bbls. do. on private terms; quoted at 7s.@7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 390 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. ℔ quarter, early shipment; a bark with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., (March shipment,) at 8s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Also two barks, 973 and 839 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 300 bales Cotton on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn at 11d. ℔ bushel; 500 bags Clover-seed and 200 rolls Leather on private terms; 1,450 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for cases and $1 ℔ bale; 250 bxs. Bacon at 60s., and 1,400 pks. Merchandise at equal to current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 3,000 bushels Corn at 13½d. ℔ bushel, and 400 tons Provisions at 52s. 6d....For Stettin, by steam, 5,100 tcs. Lard, 1,100 bxs. Bacon, 1,350 bags Clover-seed, and 6,200 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and another, 352 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. do. from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For the Mediterranean direct, an American bark, 369 tons, (now at Boston,) with equal to about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For St. John, N. B., a brig, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 50, gold, ℔ ton....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a bark and brig, reported at $6 75@$7 and $4 25@$4 50....For Cienfuegos, two schooners, reported from Philadelphia, at 50c....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a bark and schooner, reported at $6 87½ and $4 30@$4 50....For Boston, a German brig, 282 tons, reported from Port Elizabeth, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, reported with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 75, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $7 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The demand for Wool has been moderate the past week, as both buyers and sellers were anxious to hear from the London sales before operating to any extent. The advices received concerning the sales have imparted a much firmer feeling to the market here, for it is evident that Domestic Fleece at the current rates is the cheapest Wool now available. No advance in prices can as yet be reported, but holders now hesitate to accept recent current rates and offers for some 500,000 lbs. Fine Fleeces which have been made have been refused. There is, in fact, considerable speculative inquiry, and a more active market is looked for. The sales of Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces in this market have been 320,000 lbs., running up to 65c. for choice Picklock, but principally from 55c.@57c. ℔ lb. for Double Extra and above. Combing and Delaine Fleeces have ranged from 53c.@60c. for Wisconsin and Ohio, according to quality, with more inquiry for this description. In other kinds there has been no marked change, but a better feeling prevails all round. The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces; Common to Picklock at 50c.@65c.; Michigan 49½c.@53½c.; Western, Wisconsin, New-York, and Vermont Fleeces at 42c.@53½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleece 53c.@60c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable 22c.@33c.; Tub 47c.@50c.; Noils 40c.; Scoured 55c.@81; Superfine and Extra Pulled 40c.@59c.; Fall California 20c.@30c.; Spring California 37½c.; Oregon 34½c.@39c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull, at inside prices; No. 1 Spring, $1 22½ for soft; $1 23½@$1 24 for hard; No. 2 Spring, $1 20 cash; $1 20½ March; $1 22½ April; No. 3 Spring, $1 16½; Rejected, $1 08. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 58c. cash; 58¾c. March; 59¾c. April; 63¼c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 52c.@52½c.; old Rejected, 53c.@53½c.; new do., 50c.@50½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 42c.@42¼c. for No. 2 cash; 42¼c.@42⅜c. March; Rejected, 38½. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 fresh, 84½c.@85c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, nominally, $1 70; No. 3 Spring, $1 54. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 10 for choice. Pork in fair demand and firm at $14 10, cash; $14 05 March; $14 30 April. Lard in fair demand and firm at $8 10, cash or March. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅜c., loose, spot. Whisky—Sales at 95c., spot; closing, sellers, 94½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Clover-seed in improved demand at $7@$9 25; Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour dull, and quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 72@$1 75; White, $1 80. Rye steady at 90c.@92c. for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn dull; Yellow, 74c.@76c.; White, 75c. Oats very dull; State and Western White, 58c.@64c.; Mixed, 57c.@58c. Coffee—business small; Laguayra, 27c.; Java, 24c.@28c., gold. Sugar dull; common and fair refining, 6⅞c.@7¾c. Molasses in good demand; Cuba, 33c.@38½c. Petroleum rather easier; Refined, 14½c., February; 14¾c.@15⅜c., March; Crude nominal at 11½c.@11¾c. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, $1.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 40@$1 43. Corn quiet and steady at 59c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 48c.@53c. Rye firm at $1 01@$1 02 for No. 2. Barley firm and scarce at $1 85@$1 95. Butter firm; choice scarce at 35c.@37c. Pork quiet and weak at $14 50@$14 75. Lard dull at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Steam; 9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats heavy and weak for spot; in good demand for futures; sales of Shoulders, 5¾c., spot; 6c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides sold last evening at $7 40 ℔ cwt., spot; sales to-day at 8c., buyer May; Clear Sides quiet at 7¾c., loose. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 8⅜c.; Clear quoted 8⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14 lbs. average, sold at 14c. for last half of July. Live Hogs dull; small sales; light grades, $5 25@$5 80; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,000. Whisky scarce at 95c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 3,645 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 720 bushels; Barley, 4,854 bushels; Rye, 352 bushels; Peas, 600 bushels. Exports not reported. Flour firm; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 43; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 40. Corn steady; sales, 7,000 bushels new on track at 70c.; 700 bushels do. on track at 71c.; No. 2 Western at 75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley steady; Western, $1 80@$1 90; Canada, $1 90@$2. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 95@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57½@$1 58. Corn quiet and unchanged; White Mixed, 62c.@62½c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Oats firm, at 47¼c.@47½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher, at 88c. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork dull at $15. Dry-salted Meats—Dealers apart; held, Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.; buyers offer ¼c. lower. Bacon dull; only small order trade demand. Lard nominal. Live Hogs dull; shipping, $4 60@$4 85; packers, $5@$5 25. Cattle steady; choice Native Cows and Heifers, $3 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 87½@$6 25. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 25; No. 2, $1 22, spot; $1 22¼, March; $1 24¼, April. Oats dull and nominal at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 56½c. Rye dull at 80c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 70 for No. 2 Spring. Pork, $14@$14 25. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders dull at $5 25, loose; boxed Middles, 7½c.@8c. Lard quoted at 9c.@9¼c. for Kettle; 8¾c.@9c. for Steam. Dressed Hogs quiet at $6. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher; White, $1 55; Amber, $1 45; Red, $1 40. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer at $15@$15 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard firmer at 9¼c.@9½c. for tierce; 9¾c.@10¼c. for keg. Whisky sold at 94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Corn in good demand; White, 75c.@76c.; Yellow, 85c.; in bulk, 70c. Hay dull; prime, $19; choice, $22 ℔ ton. Coffee dull; stock in first hands, 500 bags; in dealers hands, 10,000 bags; ordinary, 23c.@24c.; fair, 25½c.@26c.; good, 26c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27½c. Corn-meal dull and lower; held at $3 75; other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; prime Sterling, $5 46@$5 47; Gold 112¾.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and firmer; Southern White, 75c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 76c.@77c. Oats dull; Southern dull, 55c.@58c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Rye dull at 92c.@94c. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy, quiet, and unchanged. Western Butter active and firm at the advance. Coffee dull and nominal at 24c.@26c. Whisky dull and nominal at 99c.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 63 for extra; $1 56½ for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 62c. Oats in good demand at 47¼c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; market quiet; prices nominally unchanged; shippers buying nothing; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; good grades steady; fair to good, $5 10@$5 40; choice to extra, $5 50@$6; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 237 head; market quiet and steady; common to good, $4 25@$5 62.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—Grain dull and unchanged. Wheat, No. 1 Red, $1 56@$1 57; No. 2, $1 45. Corn, old low mixed, 66c. asked, 65c. bid; new ditto, 63c. asked, 62c. bid. Oats quiet and steady, held at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn, market bare. Oats in fair demand and firm at 59c.@60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Unfavorable weather checks outdoor trade.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 45c. Resin steady; $2 for strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Cotton weak; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 2,620 bales; gross, 3,603 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,950 bales; to the Continent, 3,939 bales; to France, 2,973 bales; coastwise, 1,144 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 328,961 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,818 bales; gross, 2,820 bales; exports to the Continent, 590 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 57,375 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,009 bales; exports coastwise, 1,161 bales; sales, 1,260 bales; stock, 63,637 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—Cotton quiet and weak; demand light; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,863 bales; exports, coastwise, 110 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 113,102 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 3,345 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,550 bales; sales, 983 bales; stock, 95,909 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 21.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14⅞c.; receipts, 705 bales; sales, 754 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½; New-York Central, 95; American securities—small sales at unchanged prices.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000; Consols, for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Tallow, 37s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Tallow, 40s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@16 reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 19@21 reals; Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11½; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 11¼@11½ reals; fair to good Refining, 12½@12¾; grocery grades, 15¼@16½. Molasses firm; New-clayed and Muscovado, 9 reals ℔ keg. Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 128,000 bxs. and 33,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 57,000 bxs., 11,000 hhds. Exported during the week, 24,000 bxs. and 10,000 hds., including 14,000 bxs. and 10,000 hhds. to the United States. Bacon dull at $24@$25 ℔ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $73@$74 ℔ quintal; Goshen, $74@$76. Flour quiet at $27@$28 ℔ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured active at $34@$34 50 ℔ quintal. Lard in kegs weak at $25 50 ℔ quintal; in tins firm at $28@$29. Potatoes quiet at $7 ℔ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 25@$22 ℔ quintal. Wax firm; Yellow, $13 50 ℔ arroba; White, $23@$25. Honey firm at 7@7¼ reals ℔ gallon. Onions nominal. Coal-oil in fair demand at 6¼@6⅝ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads firm at $6. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $53@$55 ℔ M.; Pitch Pine, $51. Box Shooks firm at 16 reals. Hogshead Shooks in fair demand. Sugar, 42 reals. Molasses, 30@32 reals. Naval Stores in fair demand; Turpentine, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.; Tar, $10 ℔ bbl.; Resin, $8 ℔ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved dull at $80@$90 ℔ M. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ box Sugar, $1 12½@$1 25; per hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@50s.; loading at other ports on the north coast to the United States, per hhd. Sugar, $5 50@$5 75; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 60s.@65s. Exchange firm; on the United States, currency, short sight, 78@79 premium; 60 days' gold, 98@99 premium; short sight, 102@103 premium.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless, and wants a good home. City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl who is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; is a neat, cleanly girl; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT maid, in a family willing to appreciate her services; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing to perfection; has no objection to travel. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; IS A good hair-dresser, and can cut and fit; is also very fond of children, and understands their care; has five years' references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EDucated French girl, as lady's maid, or take care of growing children; references given. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTANT woman, as first class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in the very best of style, and would assist with the chamber-work the latter part of the week; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for C.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a superior laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing to do at home; is expert at puffing, fluting, and all kinds of linens and fineries. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 15th st., near 6th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, with a private family in the country; can flute, puff, polish, &c.; will work for moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, accustomed to do fluting, puffing, &c.; all that concerns laundry work; she has the very best references. Apply at the French office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; country preferred; excellent reference. Apply at No. 490 7th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker, and a superior seamstress; cuts, fits, &c.; makes all kinds of ladies' under-clothing, as well as children's suits; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. F.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, and can bring it up on the bottle; would take care of growing children; has several years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT FRENCH GIRL; IS VERY experienced in the care of children; no objection to the country; can give the best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from infancy; fifteen years' reference. Address E. O. B., Station F.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; no objection to the country; good City references. Call or address No. 155 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST. —Swedish cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses; also all nationalities, male and female. Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress or as chamber-maid and assist a waiter. Call at her present employer's, No. 38 East 39th st., for two days.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) of

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO LEAVE HIS EMployers, desires a position as clerk or collector; is acquainted with fire and life insurance business; also real estate; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; not afraid of work; reference, present employer; has been in real estate business five and a half years as general agent. Address DILIGENT, No. 73 2d st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH BUTler and valet; in private family; City or country; has first-class City references; understands the care of silver and management of wines, marketing, &c. Address A. R., No. 54½ West 32d st., Box No. 19, Up-town *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A STEADY, industrious young man, on a gentleman's place; is a first-rate hand with horses, a careful driver; understands plain gardening, and would try to be generally useful; is not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and garden; can furnish first-class City references from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 13 Union st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN INTELLIGENT REspectable colored man aged twenty-seven years, with the best recommendations for character, capability, &c.; can drive in City or country, also milk, wait on table, &c.; four years with last employer. Call at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, as first-class coachman and groom; can produce the best of City reference; has also the best of testimonials from a family in England. Call for one week or address Coachman, No. 303 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; understands his business in all its branches; will be found a useful man around a gentleman's place; best references. Address Coachman, or can be seen at No. 929 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at Brewster & Co., No. 84 6th av., corner of 14th st., or address W. P., same place.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN aged twenty-six years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do gardening, edge walks, care lawn, and general work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; IS an experienced groom and careful driver; willing and obliging. Address S. F., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MARRIED man, English, as coachman; first-class reference. Address V. K., No. 150 East 49th st.

GRENADINES,

GRENADINES.

100 PIECES, 2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
50 PIECES, 2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
300 PIECES, ¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
75 PIECES, ¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

JUST OPENED—1,000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGings and insertions; also, real Laces, at a great reduction, previous to stock-taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant who fully understands his business; is strictly temperate; is married, and would require a small house; wife could assist in washing; refers to present employer, No. 52 East 10th st.

CLERK OR PORTER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY man as clerk or porter in a first-class wholesale and retail grocery and liquor store; understands gauging, bottling, corking, &c., having twelve years' City reference. Address Cash, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an American man and wife, aged thirty-four years, from Western New-York; man is practical in all branches of farming, butter and cheese making, working machines, &c.; wife a good poultry raiser and dairy woman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant man, married; is an experienced gardener in all branches; care hot and green houses, hot and cold graperies; also, care horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—AFTER MARCH 1, BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and can do repairs in carpenter's work. Address D. Brennan, in care of present employer, Y. Casanava, Hommock Park, Westchester County, Mott Haven Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; wife capable of taking charge of milk and butter if required; can come well recommended. Call or address F. T., No. 67 Nassau st., Mr. Fleming's seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO HAS HAD a thorough practical knowledge of his business, and intimate acquaintance with its sciences; first-class references. Address M. C. Dorney, No. 226 West 18th st. place.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, no children; understands gardening in all its branches; first-class references for character and capacity. Address J. N. M., care of B. K. Bliss, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN, who is experienced in kitchen and flower gardening, hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, pruning, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen garden, and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; greenhouses, grapery, laying out and charge of gentleman's place; care of stock, poultry, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN; MARried, no family; wife dress-maker; understands greenhouse, graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, laying out grounds, &c. Address No. 242 6th av.

OVERSEER OR FARMER.—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; parties wishing to travel; good reference given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no incumbrances; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife a good cook, or will do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND young man, who can milk, take care of cattle and poultry, care and drive horses, help in garden, do farm-work, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINESE, SPEAKS GOOD English, understands cooking, every branch, or can do house-work, waiting, care dining rooms, silver, &c.; useful indoors or out; City or country; several years' references. Call at Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED VALET to wait on a gentleman or party of gentlemen; understands his duties thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references from employers; no objection to travel during Summer. Address W. H. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; understands thoroughly his duties, taking care of silver, &c.; he speaks several languages and has unexceptionable references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, office clerks, porters, and errand boys, to apply at their rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO THORoughly understands the business in all its branches—the culture of out-door grapes, vegetables, flowers, &c.; also, the management of cows and milking; no objection to a married man with small family; satisfactory references required. Address by letter Post Box No. 23, Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED FOR a ribbon and fancy silk goods house to sell on commission; a young man who has a near-by trade would have a choice stock to sell from, and if now selling for a dry goods or notion house could include ribbons, &c., to advantage. Address Box 1,967 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE GARdener, one who thoroughly understands his business; also, a young man to assist in greenhouse and grapery; must be in every way competent, and have good reference. Call at or address No. 31 Gold st., New York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, who understands general work about a country place; married, no children. Apply to C. H. DAVIS, No. 401 East 36th st., from 9 to 11 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; City references required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 34 West 24th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO WASHINGTON COUNTY BONDS, State of Illinois, numbered 29 and 30 respectively; value, $1,000 each. All persons are warned against negotiating them. Any information in regard to them will be suitably rewarded. Address THEODORE F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership firm heretofore existing under the name of T. TATE, JR., & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 11, 1874. The business will hereafter be continued by S. ELLIS BRIGGS, who is now the owner of all claims due the said firm.

T. TATE, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874. S. ELLIS BRIGGS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the cattle horns and hair tails they may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874 inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Aida, (Italian Opera)—Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Ostava Torriani, Messrs. Campanini and Del Puente.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Chesney Wold—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Love's Labor's Lost—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Varieties—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Felon's Wife—Varieties.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leatherstocking—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Military Concert by Gilmore's Band.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2:30.

ROBINSON HALL.—Lecture at 3 P. M., by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D. "Physical Improvement of Women and Children."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Hon. Daniel Dougherty—"The Stage."

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Crook—"Our Public Schools."

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Old Folks' Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

In the field of politics an apparently slight event may sometimes prove to be well worthy of attention. The new relations established between Gov. Dix and the so-called "Liberal" faction is, from this point of view, deserving of a passing notice. The "Liberals" abused Gov. Dix up hill and down dale, as the old saying goes, when the Republicans nominated him in 1872. But the "bloody chasm" has gradually been closed, and now we find the Governor and his "Liberal" assailants shaking hands in the most friendly—we may almost say, enthusiastic—manner. The John Cochrane organs cannot find language in which to express their admiration of the Governor. He is the greatest man that ever lived. In 1872 they said he was the greatest ——; but we will not quote what they said. What all this portends we do not know, but we are inclined to think it means something. Those of us who live the longest will see the most —which is, we trust, a perfectly safe observation to make.

The "woman's war"—we adopt the uncouth phrase for the want of a better—against liquor saloons extends rapidly. This morning the campaign is to be opened in Philadelphia. The liquor-dealers are about to organize a "Protective Union," whatever that may be, in their own defense. It will probably not do them much good, for women have a way of accomplishing any object upon which they set their hearts, and in this case they are at work in a good cause. Some people object to the means, but prayer is a better thing for mankind than drunkenness. This may be called an old-fashioned opinion, but old-fashioned opinions are not always wrong. At any rate, the temperance cause is making distinct progress under this new impulse, and we are not among those who regret the fact. It is said that the "war" will soon be begun in this City, and that among the first places visited will be the bar of the Union Club. We have no doubt the ladies will receive a most hospitable welcome in that hospitable institution.

Our dispatches from Washington further bring out the groundlessness of the rumors in circulation in regard to the forthcoming report and documents on the subject of civil service. We have reason to believe that when the facts are known, some people will appear to have been very easily deceived, or very anxious to find an occasion for adverse criticisms. There have been shortcomings enough, we doubt not, and there is much to criticise; but much good has unquestionably been accomplished, and the more discouraging stages of a difficult undertaking have been successfully passed. The reports from the heads of bureaus will, by a great preponderance of experience and numbers, bear decided testimony to the improvements effected in the service; and almost all of the gentlemen who criticise the experiment confine their condemnation to certain isolated features of the system, which may be easily amended. The journals which have based an erroneous judgment concerning the whole matter upon some unfounded statements from Washington will have occasion to review their opinions. We are to have a full and thorough report from the commission in a few days, and as soon as some tardy reports from heads of bureaus shall be received, all the facts, favorable and unfavorable, are to be presented.

Every charge which has been made against the Street-cleaning Bureau has been admitted before the Assembly Committee on Cities to be true by the officials having the work in charge. On Saturday, Inspector Thorne was forced, in the examination to which he was subjected by Mr. Eastman, the Chairman, and Gen. Barlow, to confess that few of the streets have been swept since the first fall of snow, and most of them not at all during the entire Winter. By his evidence it was conclusively established not only that nearly all our thoroughfares are in a filthy condition, but that the bureau of which he is the chief executive officer cannot be expected to do any better in the future than it has done in the past. Yet he said the streets could be kept clean for the amount now paid for the service if the work were done by private contract. Charlick, calling himself the Long Island Railroad Company for this occasion, could not deny that his lots at Hunter's Point had been filled by the Police Commissioners without any remuneration, nor that he had been sued on an agreement to pay for similar refuse made with a private contractor before he was a member of the Board of Police. It will be seen from the nature of the testimony of these two officials that the task of the Investigating Committee is practically completed. The Street-cleaning Bureau has been condemned by its own witnesses as incompetent and unfaithful. It now remains for the committee to find a substitute for the bureau, and we do not doubt that this portion of its labors will be equally satisfactory to the public.

Mr. D. B. Eaton is on the Civil Service Commission, where he can hardly take sides in promoting legislation in Congress concerning classes of United States officers. It is consequently only just to him to state that the "*moiety*" pamphlet in circulation was written by another person, Mr. S. B. Eaton. We believe that the latter gentleman is no relation of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton.

Those of our citizens who wish to keep in force a sensible application of the benevolence of the City should not fail to attend the public meeting called by the Bureau of Charities for this afternoon at the Cooper Union. The bureau has now been engaged for several weeks in the arduous and important duties which the members took upon themselves for the public good, and as the result of their efforts much has been done to systematize the work of relieving the really distressed, and to prevent the growth of pauperism. The meeting to-day is to decide the future action of the bureau, which has already done excellent service, and we hope there will be a large attendance, in order that several important questions may be fully considered and properly decided.

Upon examining our last batch of bills pending before Congress, we find that twenty-six of the fifty-one are bills for the relief of individuals, and that most of them are intended for the grant of pensions. This is, doubtless, something more than the true proportion for the whole session, but it is well known that the volume of legislation is greatly increased by these private bills. As every one of them costs the public something, and the aggregate is a serious charge upon the Treasury, it would be proper for Congress to devise some means of decreasing this kind of legislation. Much of this business might be avoided by general laws, which could be drawn to meet many of the cases. Special legislation is not open to the same objections in Congress as in State Legislatures, but all legislative bodies should resort to it as little as possible.

PRECEDENTS IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

We trust that Congress, in deciding whether it will interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, and order a new election in that State, will carefully consider the question of its power and jurisdiction. This question must be settled before any other can fairly be entertained. We have already pointed out that, in our opinion, the case is one in which the Constitution does not warrant any action by Congress; and in support of this conclusion we have called attention to the history of the only clause on which the advocates of such action rely at all—viz., the clause guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government. Some light is thrown on the scope and meaning of this clause by what is known as the "Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island." The present advocates of a new election under Federal control in Louisiana justify the course they propose by the assertion that there is no republican government in Louisiana, because the present State officers were placed in power without the assent of the majority of the people, legally expressed. This is the sum and substance of their case. There is nothing more in it. If Congress cannot act on this general power in the matter, it is conceded that it cannot act at all. It is not denied that the Constitution of Louisiana is as clearly republican as that of New-York. It is not alleged that that Constitution has been replaced by another, of anti-republican character. It is simply held that in one State election, the will of the people did not get expressed according to the forms of law—that in one instance the governmental system of the State miscarried. It is not even claimed that the officers actually in possession are not the choice of a great majority of the people. On the contrary, it is asserted that they are, and that a majority of the legal voters of Louisiana at the last election desired to vote for them. It is only claimed that this majority did not cast their votes and get them counted in the manner provided by law. The whole case is one of a single instance, of only a few months standing, of officers exercising powers which the people have not conferred on them in the usual legal way.

The Rhode Island case was a very different one. There the Government was, if anything ever was, unrepublican in essence, whatever it may have been in form, or whatever view the Federal Government may have taken of it. It depended upon a charter of Charles II., issued more than a hundred years before the Revolution. Under it six representatives were given to Newport, four each to Providence and two other places, and two each to all other towns. The control of the suffrage was absolutely in the Legislature, which had bestowed it on the owners of $134 worth of real estate and on their eldest sons. As a result, the majority of the Assembly was elected by towns in which only one-third of the men over twenty-one years of age resided, and of this number only one-third were legal voters, so that a majority of one House of the Legislature was elected by one-ninth of those who are ordinarily regarded as the people. The "Dorr rebellion," as it was called, was an attempt to replace this form of government by a new one which, though not originating with the *de facto* Legislature, had actually received a large majority of the votes of the people, and probably of the legal voters. Under this Constitution State officers were chosen and undertook to act. The old Government appealed to the Federal Government against "threatened" domestic violence, and the President announced his intention to support the old Government if it became necessary. Thereupon the new Government dispersed.

In this case the President decided, in pursuance of the discretion vested in him by law, against what, according to the Democrats of this day, was, beyond all question, a republican Government. The case came up for review in the Supreme Court, and that court decided, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney, that the President had an absolute right to adopt the course he did. Congress was appealed to for interference, but it refused to take any decisive action in the matter. A committee of the House of Representatives, in reporting on the case, held this explicit language: The Constitution

> "vests in the Congress of the United States a supervision over all the State Constitutions, so far as the ascertainment of their republican character is concerned. And when these Constitutions do not provide for a republican form of government, it is the duty of Congress to set it aside, and to recognize and enforce one which possesses this republican character. This act of supervision implies the prior action of the people, or of a party assuming to be the people. And further than the exercise of this supervision the committee contend that Congress has no power and cannot go."

We do not pretend that this precedent is strictly analogous to the Louisiana case. We are clearly of the opinion that it is not so. But it bears this relation to that case: It is an instance of refusal on the part of the Federal Government to support a claim for interference many times stronger than the claim in the Louisiana case, and of the actual interference by the Executive in an opposite sense. It may be said that even if this precedent were more closely analogous than it is, it would have no binding force in respect of the present Congress—and this is true. Each Congress must ultimately judge for itself what is its duty in the matters brought before it. But in forming such judgment, it may properly seek guidance from the history of similar cases. And certainly it will find in this one no encouragement to rashly assume the exercise of doubtful powers. Such an assumption is always dangerous, and threatens mischief which cannot readily be calculated. We venture to ask those who shall decide this matter in Congress, whether it is wise to advance unnecessarily toward Federal interference in State affairs? There has already been some doubtful action in that direction. Can we afford, on any plea yet presented, to go any further? And in this particular instance, is it right to conclude that the remedy for existing evils in Louisiana is entirely beyond the reach of the people of the State?

FRANKING.

It was only the other day that our State Senators were greatly disturbed when suddenly reminded of the existence of an instrument known as the Constitution of the State of New-York, which positively prohibited certain action on which they had determined. Something similar occurred in the House of Representatives on Thursday, when Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, informed his Republican colleagues, in the course of the debate on the bill to revive the franking privilege, that the Republican National Convention of 1872 declared "the franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage." It was cruel in Mr. Kasson to thus confront the members who were anxious to revive this abuse with the pledge of their party that it should not only be abolished, but should remain abolished, in order to prepare the way for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage. Not content with this, Mr. Kasson exhibited to the House the vast pile of petitions from the people asking for the repeal of the franking privilege, which conclusively showed the nature of public sentiment in regard to it. This performance was somewhat dramatic, perhaps, but it was effective, for the House was so perturbed that Mr. Kasson was denied the usual courtesy of an extension of his time.

Thus far, the debate on the bill to revive the franking privilege in a modified form has given the public some reason to hope that a majority of the members will not favor the measure. It is hardly possible that the sharp attacks which have been made upon it by such strong Republicans as Mr. Kasson, Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, will not have some effect. That many of the members secretly desire to revive the privilege, and would do so if they were not afraid of public opinion, we can readily believe. Debate on the bill, therefore, is its death, for it is sure to call forth the sentiment of the country in such a form that it cannot be mistaken. The pending bill proposes to distribute free through the mails public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, exchanges between newspaper publishers, and the free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county of publication. It will be seen that it comprises the entire abuse, with the exception of the letters of Congressmen. The free distribution of public documents was, in fact, the worst feature of the system, for it not only burdened the mails with a vast amount of matter which could only be carried at great expense, but it largely added to extravagance in the public printing.

It will not do for Congress to revive this abuse. If the members act upon the fallacy that their constituents are yearning for public documents under their franks, they will find the delusion a costly one for themselves. All that may be done is to provide for the free circulation of weekly newspapers in the county where published, but let exchanges continue to pay postage as under the present law. These journals should have whatever encouragement there may be in free home circulation, which we do not think will be much, but, on the other hand, the postage upon them is not a very great sum. Mr. Garfield, taking a sensible view of the question as a whole, we are sorry to add, uttered a good deal of nonsense in relation to the newspaper phase of it. But the discussion of this matter does not properly belong to the question. If Congressmen feel that they must serve local interests by granting free local circulation to the county papers, let them do it; possibly it may do them some good, and it cannot do much harm in any way.

But at this point let the Republicans in Congress stop if they desire to retain public confidence. Mr. Townsend, who is a Republican from Pennsylvania, said on the floor that he thought the last Congress made a mistake "in repealing the franking privilege in obedience to an artificial public sentiment." Let him and a majority of his colleagues vote on the pending bill as he talks concerning it, and he and they will speedily find that this public sentiment is the reverse of artificial. The distribution of public documents always was and always will be odious to the great body of the people. It conferred no general benefit, but favored the few at the expense of the many. If these documents are necessary to anybody they are worth paying for, and those who want them should buy them. There is no more reason for Congressmen giving away the books of the Government than there is for their parceling out the public lands in gifts to their particular friends and supporters. When this bill comes up to-morrow, as unfinished business, we hope the Republican members at least will have been convinced by reflection that it is one for which they should not vote.

SPRING TRADE PROSPECTS.

Money is now abundant. Even the South is no exception to the rule, despite the extreme stringency experienced there long after the Eastern banks were in easy condition. The cotton crop, which can hardly fail to prove a large one, has been moved more rapidly than last year, and a much larger supply has consequently reached the distributing ports, to the relief of both planter and merchant, although prices have not been as satisfactory as was hoped. Turning to the West, we find that banks in the small Western cities have good balances, at a low rate of interest, in New-York and Chicago; and this circumstance, unusual at this season of the year, can only be accounted for by the fact that the home demand, at the usual high rates—say ten per cent.—does not exist. In all the large cities of the East it is well known that the loaning institutions find it difficult to use their funds profitably, or, at least, prudently.

One of the causes of the unusual abundance of money is the almost total cessation of the conversion of floating into fixed capital, the abuse of which was so greatly instrumental in causing the panic. The substantial stoppage of railway building, despite the reduced prices of labor, iron, and other material, is far from being the only instance of this. In the existing uncertainty as to the probable worth in gold of a greenback dollar a year hence, produced by apprehended legislative tinkering with the finances, no one cares to build factories, foundries, workshops, or to open mines, and thus our rapid forward movement in this direction has been temporarily arrested. The stock-operator, or even the dealer in merchandise, can bet upon the future course of prices in a depreciated currency, for they expect to be only temporary holders of either; but the man who invests his money in solid bricks and mortar wants some security as to the future. The prevailing dullness in house-building, especially in the outskirts of cities, must also be partly attributed to the existing uncertainty as to the financial future, and partly to the other two causes which have been assigned for it—strikes and speculative over-building. As to the latter matter, the over-plus of houses, if there be any, in the vicinity of New-York at least, consists in high-priced places. There is a constant and unsupplied demand, both in New-York and the suburbs, for houses at moderate rents, and even now builders and capitalists will find it to their advantage to construct them.

The lack of enterprise is not to be accounted for by any want of substantial prosperity throughout the country. The great crops of both the West and South are being well sold, our exports continue upon a healthy scale, while our imports are neither shrunken to the lean proportions which they reached just after the panic, nor have they risen to the old extravagant figures. Our efforts at economy are apparent from the returns of the second week in this month, by which it appeared that while the value of goods imported was very much less than during the corresponding week last year, the number of packages of goods was larger, useful rather than expensive goods being sought for. Economical notions on the subject of dress have gained ground since the panic. The healthy nature of trade is also evident from the comparatively large amount of goods which goes into consumption—importers mean to meet the requirements of business rather than speculate upon the future by filling the bonded warehouses.

Indeed, prudence characterizes our whole business just now. The volume of general trade is a fair average one, but as yet it hardly comes up to the expectations which had been entertained of the Spring trade, although the activity of the latter may only be temporarily delayed. That this is so may fairly be argued from the fact that the increased and increasing revenues of the Government must be owing to a general revival of business. But merchants are cautious, and do not know just what effect the fact that large numbers of persons were thrown out of employment after the panic will have upon consumption. Except in large purchases made at cheap prices just after that time, out-of-town merchants have until recently bought sparingly, stocks are low, and there should not be any serious doubt as to the ability of the people to consume. The only remaining factor in the question is the financial agitation in Congress. Business men want to know whether the currency is to be inflated, and whether there is to be additional taxation. It is clear enough that it is impossible, at present, to operate understandingly in tea, coffee, tobacco, spirits, or any other article that may be selected for additional taxation. An addition to the currency would also unsettle values. These questions should be settled as soon as possible in the interest of the business community.

THE UNREMEMBERED POOR.

The danger of indiscriminate alms-giving has been frequently pointed out. It degrades and demoralizes even while it relieves. It makes as many paupers as it helps. It robs the industrious poor of their self-respect, their energy, and their habits of honest labor, and it encourages and confirms the idle poor in their shiftlessness and their habits of lazy dependence. Worst of all, it does not reach the class who suffer most in seasons of general distress, and whom for that reason it is most important to relieve. We refer to those who, accustomed to something like comfort in their daily lives, are reduced to sudden penury—whose pride or sensibility makes them reluctant to ask for help, and who lack the hard armor of custom to make misery endurable. For them soup-houses are useless. They cannot go to them, perhaps they do not even need them. The persons we have in mind may not suffer from absolute want of food, and yet endure a great deal of suffering. Poverty has for people of this sort many trials short of absolute starvation, whose severity can only be measured by experience.

To relieve this sort of suffering time and attention are needed more than money, and time and attention are just the last contributions which most men are willing to make to the cause of charity. Let us give an instance in point which may or may not be accepted as a fiction. A professional man, living in a distant city, and well reputed in his profession, is suddenly attacked by a mental disease of such a nature as to incapacitate him entirely from work. He has a family dependent on his exertions, and must make every sacrifice to recover his capacity to support them. He comes to New-York for the best medical assistance. His slender means are exhausted before he obtains any decided relief, and at length he is advised that a peculiar course of treatment in a certain hospital is essential to his cure. For this, however, a sum of money is needed, small in itself, but to him unattainable as a million. With a struggle, he brings himself to appeal to his professional brethren. He meets, we will suppose, with those disheartening rebuffs which friendlessness and poverty must in such a case endure, but he meets also with some genuine kindliness. He finds more than one of those to whom he applies from time to time willing to give to the extent of his means some small sum, almost useless for the purpose desired. He finds no one willing to devote a little time and energy to securing that concert of action among his associates which a little time and energy would suffice to secure, and which is necessary to raise the larger sum required for his redemption. Can a much more forlorn or desolate situation be imagined for a stranger in a great city?

This instance may, as we have said, be taken as a fiction. But can any one deny its probability, or the fact that it is just in this way that kind-hearted and charitable men fail to do justice to their own benevolent impulses? It is so easy to put one's hand in one's pocket and toss out a check, or a five-cent piece to a beggar in the street. It is so difficult to sacrifice one's schemes of profit or enjoyment or ambition, to put aside for the time one's own personal purposes, for the sake of serving the poor and friendless, of acting the charity which most people pay liberally to be rid of. What is to help, first, those who are deserving of help in the way that will least hurt their self-respect? When such persons have been attended to, it will be time to think of feeding at public soup-kitchens able-bodied workmen who prefer to eat the bread of charity rather than earn it by honest work at wages a few cents less than they have been getting.

That the latter class make up a large part of the clientage of the soup-kitchens has already been sufficiently proved. And no other fact could more thoroughly demonstrate the dangerous and demoralizing tendency of this method of benefaction. Let us feed those who must otherwise starve, and get work for those who are willing and able to do it. But to feed those who are able and wanted to work, but who will not accept work, is worse than folly. What is needed most of all is a more widespread understanding of the true sense of the admonition that charity begins at home. When each one realizes that on him or her rests a share of the duty and the responsibility of seeking out and relieving hidden distress, and that for this purpose sacrifices must sometimes be made and privations cheerfully accepted, more real misery will be alleviated than by setting up a soup-house at every corner. The vicarious benevolence which commutes the hardships of actual service by a payment in cash is useful also, but its usefulness is not of the highest order. The Samaritan who gives of his abundance to purchase the oil and ointment merits praise. But the true Samaritan is he who seeks out the traveler fallen by the roadside, and himself binds up his wounds.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELERS.

The habit of shooting his guests is not a peculiarity which seems likely to enhance the popularity of a tavern-keeper, or to add to the attractions of his house. Yet it is a custom which, in some parts of the country, appears to be gaining ground so rapidly as to make traveling rather an insecure business. It began apparently in Indiana, where an irate hotel-keeper shot a chance sojourner for the crime of blotting his register. Then it spread to San Francisco, but as the person there shot was a reporter, and as, judging from some late events, the San Francisco reporter is a rather loose fish, nobody minded the eccentricity. Lastly, the fashion has appeared in North Carolina, where the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel has indulged himself in what appears to be on its face a most wanton and unprovoked murder.

The story, as it comes by telegraph, is that a young man from Richmond named Charles Neal, who was staying at the St. Charles, was requested by Elliott, the proprietor, to pay his bill, "as he did not want him any longer in his house." To this agreeable intimation Mr. Neal appears to have responded in fitting terms, and the bill was presented, and, very naturally under the circumstances, found to be too large. A dispute ensued, which terminated, however, without any open rupture, and so the matter rested until the next morning. Then, as Neal was talking to an acquaintance in the vestibule of the house, Elliott stepped up, and grasping him by the arm, "told him he must leave his house." Neal replied, "I reckon not;" whereupon Joseph Elliott, son of the proprietor, drew a revolver, and, without so much as a word of warning or defiance, shot Neal through the heart. The unfortunate young man fell, crying, in words which all who hear of the atrocity must surely repeat, "It is a cowardly act," and died instantly. Elliott was committed to jail, which it is to be hoped he will not leave except for the gallows. From the late acquittal of Risley, however, in Maryland, for a murder not less brutal and hardly less unprovoked, we fear that justice in the South is apt to be all too blind to peccadilloes of this sort in young men of "respectable connections."

What interests our own community chiefly, however, is the chance of this practice spreading among hotel-keepers North and South. Many of our readers are called on business or pleasure to distant States, and they would doubtless be glad to know the chances of sudden extinction at the hands of every indignant tavern-keeper whose bill they have disputed, or whose register they have blotted. Is there a secret league, perhaps, of hotel proprietors for the gradual elimination of undesirable customers, or are these but sporadic outbursts of that insulted hotel dignity which every traveler has trembled at while he admired? In any event, it would be a convenience if hotel-keepers who have adopted the innovation would publish a schedule of their degrees of offense and rates of punishment. It might be attached to the list of charges and to the rules limiting the introduction of babies, laundresses, and dogs, which in most hotels are affixed to the inside of the bedroom doors, and afford the tired traveler a brief and simple literary refreshment before retiring. From this proposed supplement, he would also learn for what offenses he would be instantly shot, and for what only seriously wounded or perhaps severely beaten. Thus, blotting the register, or disputing the bill, or refusing to leave the house when requested by the proprietor, would be instant annihilation. Objecting to go to the sixth floor, or complaining about the quality of the coffee, might be regarded as insults to be sufficiently avenged by the loss of an arm or a leg; while a broken rib or two would condone such minor offenses as addressing the clerk without making a very low bow, or, perhaps, addressing the proprietor at all. By the adoption of some such plan as this, the careful traveler might be able so to shape his actions as to avoid being shot more than once or twice in a rapid tour through Indiana or North Carolina, and fewer hotel-keepers would put themselves in a way to be hanged than in those parts, at least, seems likely to be the case at present.

THE PARIS COURTS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, under date of Feb. 8: The Palais de Justice was crowded yesterday to excess to hear M. Jules Favre plead in favor of Comte Albert De Bourbon, stated to be the son of one of the twenty-one persons who claimed to be Louis XVII. It is expected that the great Republican advocate will take three days to establish the claim of his client to the throne. The father of the present claimant was the celebrated Naundorff, clock-maker of Spandau, who, when he first made known his pretensions, could not speak a word of French; yet when he escaped from the Temple he must have been about nine years old. However, Naundorff is not the only claimant who forgot his French. The Naundorff affair is supposed to have been encouraged formerly by the Orleanists with the view of bringing discredit on the elder branch. The Comte De Chambord now leaves the defense in the hands of the Attorney General. Another case which excited interest was the action brought by M. Loyau De Lacy against the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*. This matter concerned the press in general, which is bound to publish a reply to all attacks. Any man attacked in a French newspaper has the right of replying to the extent of twice the length of the attack. But the law probably did not contemplate giving this right of reply to dramatic authors. M. Loyau De Lacy having written one of the worst pieces ever placed on the stage, was mercilessly criticised by the *Gaulois* and the *Figaro*, who went so far as to speak of him as "*Aloyau de la Scie*," *aloyau* meaning a sirloin of beef, and *scie* a shave. The irritated author retorted, and the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* refused to insert his defense. Hence the action. The court decided that the two journals in question, having exceeded the duties of criticism and indulged in personalities, were bound to insert a reply. But M. Loyau De Lacy, having implicated other persons in his rejoinder, the two papers could not print his letters without the risk of being prosecuted by the manager of the Porte St. Martin. M. Loyau De Lacy was, therefore, nonsuited and condemned to pay costs. It may be added that M. Loyau De Lacy, who is a teacher of young ladies, pleaded his own case, and almost disturbed the gravity of the Bench by addressing the Judges on one occasion as "Mesdemoiselles."

GIFT TO HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has just performed a characteristic act, in giving, free of conditions, the sum of $10,000 for the benefit of his Alma Mater, Hamilton College. In his brief note to President Brown, accompanying the gift, he says that it is forty years since he has made any donation to the institution, and he feels that it is now time for him to extend further help. He, therefore, requests the President to drop, as quietly as may be the sum named into her treasury. Commenting upon this the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The spontaneous nature of the donation, and the fact that it is coupled with no embarrassing stipulations in regard to its expenditure, will give it increased value to the college, and it will go far toward supplying various deficiencies which have hitherto discouraged and crippled the Trustees. Gerrit Smith is a member of the class of 1818, and his valedictorian in the old meeting-house at Clinton is remembered as one of the first of those rhetorical efforts which have given him a place among the most noble and classic of American orators."

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in Richmond, Va., on Friday last, at which there were holders of $207,000 seven per cent. bonds by purchase, and open creditors secured and unsecured to the amount of $551,000, the proposition of the company to fund the debt into seven per cent. bonds, as communicated in the circulars of Oct. 16 and 31st, and Feb. 3, 1874, was unanimously accepted, and the action of the meeting was communicated to the Baltimore creditors.

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

The Houghton (Mich.) *Mining Gazette* gives particulars of the terrible experience of three men who were wrecked on Lake Superior. Early in the Winter two men named Wilcox and one by the name of John Osborn started out in an open boat to cross the lake from Eagle River to Isle Royale to get employment. In the afternoon of the day on which they started a terrific storm broke upon them, and after three hours of imminent peril and suffering, their boat was dashed upon a rock, and the inmates thrown helpless into the sea. The two brothers managed to reach the land, but their companion was drowned. The place where they landed was [illegible] miles from human habitations, and [illegible] more horrible than that which overtook their companion threatened them. To add to their misery, one of them was taken sick, and remained helpless for twenty-six days. All the means of sustenance they had was a few rabbits which they managed to catch, and such fragments of provisions as they could gather about old abandoned camps. After intense suffering for forty-seven days they found an inhabited dwelling, where they were properly cared for.

MORE UNITED TWINS.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* gives the following description of twins closely resembling the Siamese twins in the manner of their union, which four years ago were presented to the Museum of the Homeopathic College, in that city, by Dr. Maney, of Sandusky, where they were born: "The fleshy mass connecting them extended from the extremity of the breast-bone (*sternum*) of each downward to the extent of about one inch, and was sufficiently long to admit their being placed side by side either to the right or to the left. Their general appearance upon delivery was that of two plump, well-formed boys of equal size, apparently having very nearly, if not quite, completed the term proper for all babes to observe before putting in an appearance for an independent existence. The body, head, and limbs of each were all well fashioned, there being nothing in the external anatomy of the little ones to indicate that they might not be capable of maintaining life without the aid of an immediate union with the mother. The features of their faces were quite regular, without, however, presenting any very marked resemblance to each other, or any marked peculiarity excepting the presence of the two upper central teeth, which were so well developed in each as to be plainly visible. The post mortem was conducted by Dr. H. F. Biggar, in the presence of Prof. G. P. Spence, Drs. C. C. Olmsted, W. A. Phillips, H. C. Frost, Messrs. E. C. Buell and W. H. Huntington, and revealed the following state of things: The umbilical cord—there being only one for both—was quite normal, consisting of connective matter, two arteries, and one vein, and entered the mass, uniting them at its lower central portion. An incision, extending from the entrance of the cord upward to the superior aspect of the connecting substance and carried deep enough to freely divide the skin, only brought the thin membrance covering the bowels (peritoneum) plainly to view, and showed that this structure was continuous from one body to the other without interruption. Directly under the line of the incision it was also observed that the peritoneum was folded upon itself in such a manner as to form what is known as the broad, or suspensory ligament of the liver. Along the free border of this ligament, the umbilical vein could be traced by its junction with the under surface of the liver in body No. 1, and so far as the preservation of the specimen permitted the vessel to be followed it was found to be every way natural as regards its distribution. A free opening was now made into the trunk, and the liver of No. 1 thoroughly examined. It was found to be somewhat above the normal size and considerably displaced, the left lobe and a small proportion of the right being wholly within the cylindrical mass joining the bodies. The liver belonging to body No 1 was very nearly in position, but only about one-sixth the size of the other, and was united thereto by a growth of proper liver substance, giving it the appearance of being an appendage of the larger one, notwithstanding the natural anatomical structure was well defined. A marked deviation was observed of the kidneys—the right kidney of No. 1 being enormously enlarged, while the left one was entirely absent, not even a rudimentary structure being discernible in its stead. Both kidneys were present in body No. 2, but extremely small. The heart in No. 1 was fully half as large again as natural; that in No. 2 correspondingly small. The remaining internal organs were in no wise abnormal either as regards size, situation, or structure. It is apparent from the above, even if the various internal organs of both infants had been capable of properly performing their several functions, and life had continued subsequent to their birth, that no surgical interference for the separation of the bodies could have occurred without speedily producing death."

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF TWO PREACHERS.

The Ithaca *Journal* says that Rev. Jas. Erwin, Presiding Elder of the Ithaca M. E. District, and Rev. E. A. Perk, Pastor of the Sheldrake M. E. Church, on Friday had a fearful fall over a precipice fifty feet high, and escaped almost unhurt. It occurred on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, a short distance below Sheldrake village. They had driven in a buggy to visit a family residing there, and, when about to leave, undertook to turn around at a narrow point in the road, when the horse became unmanageable and ran off a perpendicular bank, over fifty feet high, into the lake. The carriage-top caught in the trees, which partly broke the force of the fall, but it was smashed to pieces. Mr. Erwin was, of course, thrown out, but was caught in the brush, and received no serious injuries, besides being saved a disagreeable wetting by going into the lake. Mr. Perk had an involuntary immersion, and escaped with only slight injuries. The horse was taken out, and although pretty badly hurt was able to walk to a stable near by. The precipice is a very dangerous one, and the citizens of that vicinity say that at different times cattle have been known to fall over it, always being instantly killed.

PROSPECTING IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 15th inst. says: "Never since the discovery of the Comstock has more prospecting been done than at the present time along the entire line, from the Utah to the Baltimore Consolidated. Of the thirty-five or forty claims of distinct mining companies claiming location on the main vein of the Comstock, nearly all are undergoing exploration, either directly by work upon their own grounds or indirectly through claims adjoining. According to the assessor's report but eleven mining companies in Storey County are now producing and milling ore. Hence the prospecting work done upon two-thirds of them is paid by assessments. The rich bodies of ore unearthed in the lower levels of the Crown Point and Belcher two years ago, and recently developed in the Ophir and Consolidated Virginia at still greater depths, favor the presumption that depth is all that is required to give paying ore to every claim now barren along the Comstock. Nor must we confine our view to the line of the Comstock. East and west of it work is being done upon scores of locations, and it is the opinion of many that valuable mines will still be found back of the Comstock. Development eight and ten years ago, showed two or three large and well-defined veins of quartz along the hill-sides immediately west of the Comstock, carrying at all points more or less metal. Depth upon these veins might result in the discovery of paying bodies of ore."

RECEPTION TO MR. ELLIOTT AT COLUMBIA.

The Republicans of South Carolina gave a reception to Congressman Robert B. Elliott in the hall of the State House of Representatives in Columbia on the evening of the 19th inst. He made an address an hour in length, and was followed by Hon. Richard H. Cain, who delivered an extemporaneous speech, which was well received and applauded. He informed the audience that the eyes of the country were upon them, and that they must work to purify and reform the State Government, and that the safety and very existence of the Republican Party in the State depended upon an honest administration of public State affairs. The gentleman continued in this strain for some time amid hearty applause. Calls were then made for Attorney General Melton, who also made an eloquent speech, telling those present that, in the language of Gen. Grant, "they must unload, that the party was over-weighted and carrying too much dead matter."

RENEWAL OF THE OYSTER WAR.

In an extra, issued Friday, the Crisfield (Md.) *Leader* relates the capture of a Maryland oyster boat by a Virginia tug, as follows: "While the schooner Lucy J. Stewart, owned by Benj. F. Marsh, Capt. Hezekiah Brown, master, hailing from Crisfield, and having a Maryland license, was dredging on Great Rock, off Fox's Island buoy, in Tangier Sound, the Virginia tug Tredegar, commanded by Capt. Orris Brown, swooped down upon and conveyed her to Onancock or elsewhere as a prize. There was at the time a large fleet of Maryland boats dredging within a hundred yards or so of the unfortunate craft, and like her, experiencing no fear of capture. The Tredegar, the Virginia tug, was seen approaching, but no fears whatever were entertained by the boats of molestation. The ground on which the capture was made is immediately on the border, where Maryland boats have been habitually dredging with the assent of the Virginia authorities. No attempt to escape was made or thought of and the seizure of the Lucy J. Stewart was the first intimation that the catching of oysters by Maryland vessels was desired to be prohibited at this rock."

CLAIMS FROM KANSAS.

The Court-house in Lawrence, Kansas, was filled on the 18th inst. by citizens of that place who are interested in certain "claims" for reimbursements upon the general Government. The Lawrence *Journal* gives a report of the meeting, and says: "It was found that the '56 claims were already in a favorable condition before Congress, and that nothing that could be done here in Kansas was likely to affect their status. The Quantrell raid claims, and others of a similar nature in our State, it was conceded, were more doubtful of final payment. Yet it was deemed important that action should be taken to have those claims audited by some authoritative board of Commissioners and put in shape, so that if there ever should be any show for getting them through Congress they might be in the best condition to be acted upon favorably. To this end it was deemed best to apply to the Legislature at this session to appoint a commission to audit these claims. Resolutions were also presented and passed indorsing the justice of the claims of the Free State soldiers of 1855-6."

MINING DISASTER.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Feb. 22.—A portion of the roof of shaft No. 4 of the Empire Mine fell in to-day, crushed the engine, injured the engineer [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

OHIO.

A DAILY TEMPERANCE PAPER—PROGRESS IN XENIA—GANGING THE WORK IN DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—The temperance news this evening though meagre, is very encouraging. In Mount Vernon so intense has been the interest that a weekly paper, called the *Banner*, is publishing, with success, a daily edition, and the success of the warriors is growing more and more flattering. Fifteen saloons have already been closed in Xenia, and more saloons are on the point of surrendering.

Dr. Hatfield declared, in his sermon this evening, that on a visit to Xenia he found the whole city pervaded with an atmosphere almost holy; that he could not avoid frequently seeing hardened old reprobates standing on the street corners and in front of saloons where prayer-meetings were being held, with great tears rolling down their cheeks, incapable of any course save an absolute surrender to all the demands made by the praying women.

Five hundred and twenty drinking places are reported as now flourishing in the City of Dayton, and which the organized bands purpose to pray closed. To the impatient, the number appears appalling, but the earnest fighters treat such obstacles as trifles, and with stout hearts have undertaken the task.

From Union City comes intelligence that out of twelve saloons flourishing last Friday only two now exist. Reports from towns all over the State of Ohio agree in the statement that the war is spreading and that no temperance agitators are growing weary and giving up.

VIGOROUS OPERATIONS OF THE LADIES OF COLUMBUS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—There has been nothing of importance to communicate from this city relative to the temperance cause for a day or two, but it must not be understood that the ladies have been idle. They have been working hard in a quiet way for the purpose of effecting something that will show in the end. During the week they have been holding prayer-meetings in the First Presbyterian Church on State street, and they have become so much encouraged in their work that to-day they held a meeting in the Town Street Church, the largest in the city. As early as 2:30 the main body of the church was filled with ladies. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Anson Brown. The result was encouraging in the highest degree, many of the most timid giving utterance to their sentiments on the absorbing topic of the hour.

In conversation to-day some of the leading ladies of the "anti-liquor movement" stated that the present was but the preliminary movement. They do not propose to divulge their plans in this city until they are carried into operation. Letters have been received from all parts of Ohio encouraging the ladies to persevere in the work of suppressing intemperance. To-morrow morning it is the intention of a committee of ladies to go to London and give their aid there, and to try by moral suasion to induce the venders to desist from selling intoxicating beverages and lead honorable and Christian lives.

On Tuesday next the State Temperance Convention is to meet in this city and is expected to be a great success. If the State Capital is captured in the face of a Democratic Legislature, the crusaders may be encouraged to boldly assail Cincinnati and all the other large cities in the State.

A very powerful agency is brought to bear in a business way. Since the movement against the liquor sellers began, the receipts of many of the wholesale grocers have fallen off, and this is the explanation. In many instances families who are advocates of the anti-liquor movement have flatly refused to buy from their grocers until they sign the pledge and refuse forever to sell liquor of any kind.

As matters now stand the movement has gained material ground here, and it would not be surprising if the complete capitulation of the rum-sellers were recorded within a fortnight.

The liquor men are firm in their resolve now, but when the pressure of the people is brought full to bear upon them they will find it useless to resist the popular sentiment which is setting strong against them.

POSITION OF THE COLUMBUS CLERGY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The ladies' temperance prayer-meeting this afternoon was the largest of the week. Most of the pastors of the city preached sermons to-night relative to the movement. Several ministers favored street praying, while others claimed that the men who drink were the ones to be labored with and asked to sign the pledge. The Roman Catholic Bishop Rosecrans advocated the temperance movement, and urged that the work should be carried on through temperance societies within the Church. He was inclined to regard street praying as an invasion of private rights, and did not think it could accomplish much permanent good.

REVOLUTION IN SPRINGFIELD—BARS CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—A special from Springfield, Ohio, says a large temperance mass meeting of children was held there this afternoon. The doors of all the saloons were closed to-day, which is a very unusual thing. Reports from South Charleston, Clark county, intimate the surrender of three liquor-sellers, and the promise of surrender from two others.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MUCH EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—THE SALOON-KEEPERS ALARMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 22.—The temperance movement has awakened the liveliest interest here among the saloon-keepers, and to-day the subject forms the great topic of discussion among them. The report was circulated this morning that the women intended to commence the war to-morrow, and this rumor, as it spread like wildfire, caused the most intense excitement. From what source it originated cannot be conjectured. As a matter of course, the liquor-dealers are greatly alarmed, and all sorts of expedients to discourage the women and keep them out of the saloons should the crusade be attempted have been proposed. This afternoon a meeting of temperance people was held at Spring Garden Hall, when the subject of the "women's whisky war" came up for consideration and was warmly debated. No action for the inauguration of a campaign, however, was taken. In many churches temperance sermons were preached, and the question is beginning to assume an important phase. The war may begin within the next twenty-four hours. In a day or two the saloon-keepers will meet and organize a protective union.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CAMPAIGN IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The preparation by the ladies for the movement against the saloon-keepers will be completed at a meeting to-morrow, the call for which was read in nearly all the churches this evening. Miss Ellen L. Beeson, an artist of some local fame, will lead the forces. She has already received assurances of at least 300 followers. Recruits are expected to flock in large numbers to her standard. The war is fairly under way. The whiskey-sellers are much exercised over the proposed interference with their business, and announce their purpose of appealing to the law for protection. They claim that as they pay a heavy license for the privilege of dealing in liquors, the authorities are bound to protect them.

INDIANA.

OPERATIONS IN UNION CITY—A FUND FOR PROSECUTING LIQUOR-SELLERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—A special dispatch from Union City, Ind., reports a temperance movement there, in which $3,000 have been raised to execute the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, and states that of twelve saloons, all but two have been closed since last Friday.

WORKINGMENS' MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The parade of workingmen and trades-unions arranged for Saturday was a very creditable affair, the procession numbering [illegible], including two military companies and several bands of music. A mass-meeting was held in the evening, which was largely attended. Addresses were made by Ed. Redstone, the President of the National Labor Congress of this city, and others, and a series of resolutions were adopted asserting the rights of labor.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Among the holidays which the American people celebrate there is none in which a warmer interest is felt than in that which commemorates the birthday of Washington, whose very name awakens the noblest instincts of patriotism. The anniversary having fallen upon Sunday this year the observance will take place to-day. In this State to-day is a legal State holiday, and of course no business will be transacted in the Government offices. The banks, Produce Exchange, Stock Exchange, and other marts of trade will be closed. As the anniversary is not celebrated as a national holiday the United States Courts and offices will remain open. Postmaster James has directed the Post Office to be closed after 10 o'clock. The Custom-house will remain open only for an hour, for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

The Sixth Regiment will give a banquet at the armory in Fifteenth street, to which the veterans of 1812 are invited. All day yesterday the American flag was flying on the site of the old fort in Central Park, at One Hundred and Tenth street, and to-day the veterans will hoist it at sunrise. The order of United American Mechanics will parade in Brooklyn.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes, in honor of Washington's Birthday, on Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, commencing at noon:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Hail Columbia."
3. Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
4. Merrily ring the Trinity bells.
5. "Last Rose of Summer."
6. "Red, White, and Blue."
7. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
8. "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
9. "The Singing Birds."
10. "The Soldier's Return."
11. "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
12. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
13. "Ring Out the Bells."
14. "The Land of Promise."
15. "Yankee Doodle."

A musical and literary entertainment will be given on Monday evening at the rooms of the John T. Dowley Association, No. 204 East Broadway. The D Company, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, will have their seventh annual invitation ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. A musical and literary entertainment will be given by the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. An annual meeting of the German Society, at Leiderkranz Hall, will be made a feature of the celebration.

Other entertainments will be given in various places.

The Boulevard Club and Boulevard Quartet Club will celebrate the day by meeting at the club in the afternoon for social enjoyment. A national salute will be fired by order of the clubs, at sunrise, noon, and sunset. Washington's Farewell Address will be read by Prof. William Hope, and Hon. Hosea B. Perkins will deliver an address on "The Day we Celebrate." Hon. Jerome Buck will speak on "Patriotism." Speeches will also be delivered by Hon. J. R. Fellows, Charles H. Kitchell, and several others, and the entertainment will be closed by firing thirteen guns, and a brilliant display of illuminations. Last evening the Schillerbund Vocal Society gave a musical and dramatic entertainment in honor of the day at Irwin Hall. The Washington Schuetzen Company gave a banquet last night in Stanton street. The members of the Landwehr Verein and other German organizations were present. The annual ball of the employes of Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., will be held this evening, at Irving Hall, to commemorate the anniversary.

OBSERVANCES IN OTHER PLACES—IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed to-day by the First Light Infantry Regiment, which attended special service at the First Universalist Church, where a sermon suited to the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Capen.

To-morrow the Rhode Island Guards Regiment will parade in honor of the day.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday will be celebrated to-morrow by a military review and parade.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was religiously observed here to-day. At Hedding Church Rev. A. L. Culver preached the sermon to the Order of United American Mechanics. The day will be legally observed to-morrow by the closing of banks and public buildings.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

SERMON OF DR. HATFIELD, IN CINCINNATI, AGAINST THE PROPOSED LICENSING SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Dr. R. M. Hatfield, before an immense audience, this evening, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a sermon on the social evil question, strongly denouncing the proposition now made to the people of Cincinnati to license prostitution. An ordinance of this character has been introduced to Common Council, and so far as signs of the times can be discerned, seems liable to be foisted upon the people by the Board of Aldermen next Friday. Such an immediate prospect added bitterness to the doctor's remarks. Corruption in high and low places was charged, and the corruptionists scathingly rebuked. In the sermon there was no mincing of words, many functitious persons found occasion to blush at the Doctor's plainness of dealing. He briefly reviewed the history of the social evil in Paris, and then dwelt upon the hideousness of the law in St. Louis, and upon the prospects of its repeal. He said the fathers and mothers of Cincinnati owed it to future generations to rise up a unit on this question, and to strike the evil such a blow as to forever crush it out. There were present a large number of city officials, upon whom the doctor's words appeared to make an impression. In the city much indignation prevails over the prospects, and men on both sides are arraying themselves for a determined fight. Interesting developments may be soon expected.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

The season of Italian opera will be entered upon this evening at the Academy of Music, "Aida" being given. At Booth's, Mme. Janauschek is to act in "Chesney Wold." A drama called "The Man with the Red Beard" is to be done at Wood's.... The third Sunday concert of the present series took place at the Grand Opera-house last evening. The vocal selections consisted of the aria from "Le Siège de Corinthe," and Schubert's "Serenade," admirably interpreted by M. Maurel; of the polonaise from "Mignon," and the prayer and aria from "Der Freyschutz," contributed by Mlle. Torriani, and of the duet from "Le Nozze," in which the two artists were heard. A liberal programme of orchestral music was supplied, as hitherto, by Mr. Gilmore's band.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

A mass-meeting takes place this evening at the Cooper Institute to discuss the scheme for rapid transit covered by the bill introduced to the Legislature by Hon. H. G. Eastman, and to consider proposed amendments and changes. Speeches will be made, it is announced, by Hon. Mr. Eastman, Hon. W. J. McAlpin, and Hon. Homer A. Nelson.

LATEST NEWS OF COMMISSIONER SMITH'S CONDITION.

At 2 o'clock this morning the condition of Mr. Smith had not undergone any perceptible change.

Drs. Andrews, Henry and Denyse are at his bedside, but his friends very little hope of his recovery. A consultation will be held at 9 A. M., if Mr. Smith is still alive.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

On Monday last, says the Seatord (Del.) *Record*, as the train of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad was coming over to Seaford, it came near being wrecked at Williamsburg Bridge. It appears that one of the posts supporting the ties had given way, but the engineer, not discovering it, did not check his speed, and as the train came upon the bridge the weight caused the piling to settle about eighteen inches, causing the engine to careen, but it fortunately passed safely over. This was certainly a miraculous escape. Although the bridge is not a large one, yet the speed at which the train was going, had it gone down, would undoubtedly have resulted in the killing of many, and the complete wreck of the engine and cars.

THE LIMOURS MURDERS.

A SERIES OF TRAGEDIES—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED AUTHORS.

A French correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Paris under date of Feb. 7:

I have returned from a visit to the scene of the crimes committed in this neighborhood, and I propose to give the results of my inquiries. They are quite independent of any official information, which it is impossible to obtain, the judicial and police authorities maintaining the strictest reserve.

It will be remembered that the first murder was that of the two Tupins, husband and wife, at Argervilliers. Tupin was a park-keeper, and lived in a small house about 500 metres distant from the château. Near the house are three or four enclosures, surrounded by walls, with unoccupied storehouses, where concealment would be easy. The husband was generally absent during the day. On the 7th of January Tupin returned home about 7 o'clock and called to his wife that he was going to the village and would be back in an hour. The assassins were certainly hiding about the place at that time. They doubtless had intended to kill both husband and wife at the same time, but this incident caused them to change their plan. It was the woman's custom every evening before retiring to rest to fetch water from a small fountain about twenty metres from the house. When Tupin had departed one of the assassins placed himself in a corner of the court-yard, under the shadow of the wall, for there was a clear moonlight. This fact is proved by the following circumstances: The woman Tupin wore wooden shoes—*sabots*. The first thing which such persons do when they want to run away is to throw off their *sabots*. When they have time they take their *sabots* in their hands, but if they are pressed they leave them. Now the woman's *sabots* were found the next day pointing in the direction of the assassin's place of concealment, proving clearly what had occurred. The woman Tupin, upon leaving the house, must have perceived her danger, cast off her *sabots* and run away, but she did not go far. At one bound the murderer rushed upon her; with one blow of a stake or a club he felled her to the ground. The bucket fell from her hands. The murderers immediately completed their bloody work by cutting her throat. They did not ransack her pockets, for Tupin might return at any moment. They drew her corpse behind the wall, and went to wait for Tupin upon the path leading to the château. When he approached the assassins he was knocked down, his throat cut, his body dragged beside that of his wife, and the murderers proceeded to ransack the house, and carried off whatever they were able to find. The police authorities sought for the instrument with which the crimes had been committed, but were unable to find anything. The murderers had acted with premeditation. The house of Guillemard, nicknamed the *Garde Champêtre* was searched, but nothing suspicious was discovered. The criminals remained unknown. No one else in the district was suspected.

Eight months elapsed, and the murders were almost forgotten, when there occurred in succession the attempted murder at Vaugrigneux and the assassination of Marais. The curé of Vaugrigneux's house is situate in a court-yard beside the church. From this court-yard a small door leads on one side to the church and cemetery, and on the other toward the road between Vaugrigneux and Limours. On the 23d of September, at 8:30 in the evening, the curé was reading in a room on the ground floor. In this case the murder was not completed, and the woman Duhamel, whose life was attempted, has been able to give me the details, from which it is easy to understand the plan adopted by the assassins. One of the villains entered by the cemetery door, which he closed behind him, and stationed himself close to the wall. His accomplices went to the door opening upon the road and rung the gate-bell. The servant went to open it, and in the meantime the concealed man made his way into the sitting-room, intending to kill the curé, while his accomplice or accomplices, entering the garden with the servant, were to have dispatched her. Fortunately, the woman left the house before she was expected, and the man who was in hiding rushed hastily upon her and struck her with a small axe, but the three blows she received were badly aimed; her cries brought out the curé, and the assassin made his escape by the door leading to the high road. Neither the curé nor his servant in their excitement had distinctly noticed the man. The singular part of the affair begins here. The whole country about was in a state of terror. The report of the crime spread abroad with wonderful rapidity. This was evidently a reason why the assassins should remain quiet for a time; but instead of that, on the next day, within twenty minutes' walk of Vaugrigneux, in the hamlet known as Marais, a little tailor seventy years old was murdered, evidently by the same hands. This poor man lived in a small house abutting upon the high road, with which it formed an angle. The village letter-box was affixed to the wall of the house. A slight wooden fence surrounded the little garden in front; a rather high wall on one side separated the garden from the house inhabited by a widow named Beniot, who has a son, a baker in Paris, and who was reputed to be possessed of considerable property. Some persons believe that the tailor Bunet was assassinated in order to render possible the assassination of Madame Benoit. My opinion is different. Bunet's habits were rather singular. He was a gossip, and busied himself with everything that occurred in the neighborhood, remained late in his garden to converse with the passers-by, and his curious and observant manner caused people to suspect him of being connected with the Police. Probably Bunet fell a victim to his curiosity. He must have been aware of the murders at Vaugrigneux, and have talked about them to some one. This must have reached the ears of the murderers, who felt that Bunet must be got rid of, and who therefore murdered him the day after the attempt at Vaugrigneux. At 9 o'clock in the evening, while standing in his little garden, he was killed by blows from a small ax. A semblance of a search in his drawers seems to have been made, and a watch was taken away, as well as a gun and an old pistol. But robbery was not the motive of the crime, for experienced criminals would not, for the sake of such contemptible booty, have ventured upon a new murder so soon after the affair at Vaugrigneux. To whom had Bunet made his confidences? I will mention that presently, but the reader probably already guesses who it was. From the 24th of September the murders ceased. Another search was made in Guillemard's house, but again nothing was discovered, and, still further, it seems that on the evening of Bunet's murder Guillemard was at home.

On the 13th of November, at 5:30 in the evening, a man named Duval was murdered at Forges. He was reputed to be a rich man, and lived alone in a spacious house, which he let out during the Summer to visitors to the springs at Forges. This house was separated by a garden from two other houses, one of which was uninhabited, and close adjoining was the residence of Duval's son. The house could only be reached by climbing over a wall, or by forcing a door opening upon the street. The last method was not adopted, as it might have attracted the attention of neighbors or passengers in the street. Between the two houses, respectively occupied by the father and the son, were placed several heaps of straw. Duval cooked his own dinner, which he was in the habit of sitting down to at 6 o'clock. Before commencing his meal he, like the curé's servant, went out to fetch some water, and was immediately pounced upon by the murderer hiding under the wall, and received a fatal blow. The assassin threw straw down before the door, and dragged the body into the bedroom on the ground floor. At 6 o'clock the next morning Duval's son found the body of his murdered parent. The Police made a search in the house and in the neighboring wood of Arden, but without result. A week later, having undergone several previous interrogatories, Duval, the son, was arrested on the charge of parricide. I have seen this unfortunate man and his wife. He remained thirty-three days in prison under this dreadful charge. It was generally assumed that he was the perpetrator of the crime, and the country people congratulated themselves that the author of these appalling murders had been captured, when, on the evening of the 25th of December, two sisters, named Bougeon, were found murdered at Chataigniers. Duval was immediately set at liberty, and the Police authorities set about inquiring into this last crime. The two sisters Bougeon were elderly people, possessed of some property, having received several bequests, and they, it was known, had money in the house. They lived in a lonely hut in the middle of the wood. Another small hut adjoined their own, occupied by an old laborer and his wife. At the bottom of the courtyard slept a brother of the two old women. One of the sisters was confined to bed by gout, and was almost paralyzed. The other sister went every night at 8:30 into the stable, which adjoined their sleeping-room, to attend to their cow. That was the moment which the assassins selected to enter the house and to murder the old woman, who was in bed. They then awaited the return of the other sister, and immediately she entered the room she was set upon and killed instantly. They appear then to have thoroughly ransacked the room, carrying off all of value they could find, but missing a considerable sum of money which was concealed under the flooring of the room. The course of proceeding had been the same in this case as in the preceding murders—blows from a small ax, immediately fatal. A more gloomy place than the dwelling of these poor women can hardly be conceived. When I visited it the house was deserted; the gate was fastened by an iron bar, which I lifted up with my walking-stick. I entered the yard, pushed open a window fastened only by a piece of wood, and found myself in the room where one of the crimes was committed. The aspect of the place was most wretched. Traces of the dreadful deed were still visible. There was nothing in the place but some damaged and worn articles of furniture, and cobwebs hanging from the ceiling.

The crime of Chataigniers, mysterious as the others, was in course of being forgotten. The usual search at the dwelling of the "Garde Champêtre" had led to no discovery, and the Police authorities again failed to obtain a clue to the perpetrators, when, on the 19th of January, the postman, Desiré Legrand, was found to have hung himself to a tree in the Bois du Convent, leaving a written denunciation of Lebœuf, Guignard, Guillemard, Fuguet, and Thenault. The suicide of Legrand is a most extraordinary circumstance. I have carefully named the localities. The man had hung himself with his handkerchief. His letter-box was placed a few paces away. It was at first thought that he had been murdered to prevent him from giving information, but this is incorrect. I went to the village of Chardonets, and met there a young girl of fourteen, Palmirè Robin, who gave me the following information: On the 19th of January Legrand came to her father's shop—a *bureau de tabac* and wine-shop—where she was sitting alone. He asked her for a piece of string to fasten his braces, which had broken, and also for a piece of writing paper. She gave him the string and also a portion of an election prospectus. Legrand wrote something upon the paper, used the string for the purpose he had stated, and then left and hung himself half an hour afterward. When the paper was found upon which he had written the denunciation, the remaining portion of the election circular was sought for and was found at the tobacco shop. It appears, therefore, that Legrand committed suicide, and relieved his conscience by denouncing those whom he believed to be the culprits. But why did he hang himself, and how did he know who were the criminals? I venture to suggest replies to these questions. The first thing that struck me during my five days' investigations in the district was this—that Angervilliers was the point from which the assassins started upon their expeditions. From Angervilliers, the Park, to Vaugrigneux, to Marais, to Forges, to Chataigniers, pedestrians can walk in twenty minutes. Angervilliers was the starting point. Lebœuf, a journeyman butcher, and his father-in-law, were arrested, and upon the first-mentioned rests the most suspicion. It is even supposed that the hand of Lebœuf is recognizable in all these assassinations, but I regard that as very doubtful. Lebœuf worked in Paris at the Abattoir of La Villette. He had been for a long time a butcher at Limours, and, it is said, had got a bad reputation on account of a robbery of 800 francs committed in his employer's house, but which could not be proved against him. It is added that Guignard, his father-in-law, assisted him in his evil practices. Lebœuf was engaged at the Abattoir from 2 in the morning until in the afternoon. If he were the perpetrator of these crimes, he must have come from Paris after 3, and must have returned to his post by 2 in the morning. The murder at Angervilliers was committed or prepared for before 7; that of Vaugrigneux before 8; that of Marais before 8; that of Forges before 5; that at Chataigniers before 8. In order to return in time to Paris, he must have taken a train due at Arpasson at midnight. Besides, it is impossible to insure the fulfillment of a contemplated crime at a fixed hour. Anxious watching is required before the opportunity presents itself. If, therefore, the theory about Lebœuf being the murderer be true, it is plain that between the 23d of September (the date of the Vaugrigneux crime) and the 25th of December (that of the Chataigniers murder,) he, a journeyman butcher, well known in the neighborhood, possessing no adequate means to justify such excursions, must have come twelve or fifteen times from Paris to the vicinity of Limours, and must have taken the midnight train a dozen times without being recognized by any one. Then, again, how could he be at Forges before 5? The train only arrives from Paris at Limours about 5, and it is an hour's walking distance to Forges. Again, if Lebœuf took part in the attempt at Vaugrigneux on the 23d, how could he be so insane as to return to Marais on the 24th? The supposition seems an absurdity. However, Desiré Legrand denounced him. Legrand repeated what he had heard from some one, and that one was Bunet. Bunet saw Legrand at 10 o'clock the day after the attempt at Vaugrigneux, for at that hour Legrand was accustomed to open the letter-box affixed to the wall of Bunet's house. Bunet, the gossip, must have seen and recognized some and suspected others of the Vaugrigneux assassins. He spoke of them to Legrand, who must have repeated these statements to those who had an interest in questioning him about them, and on that very evening Bunet himself became a victim. This act of vengeance struck terror into Legrand. He dared not denounce those whom Bunet had mentioned to him, but when the crimes went on increasing in number and he felt himself to be in some sort an accomplice—not having the courage to denounce the criminals lest he should expose himself to their vengeance, he had the despairing courage to inflict death upon himself, and to declare the names of those whom he believed to be guilty of these horrible crimes.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Vendôme column is progressing rapidly towards reconstruction. The spiral bronze has reached the seventh turn, out of the twenty-two which will complete the height. The last plate fixed represents the attack and capture of Gunzburg.

The *Times* correspondent says that among the rumors in circulation one is being repeated more persistently than before, to the effect that the Prince Imperial will enter France immediately on attaining his majority, which is at hand, there being no ground on which such a resolution could be opposed.

Bishop Williams, of Canton, has forwarded to the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Brussels a remarkable China plant—the first specimen of its kind received in Europe. This plant changes its color three times a day, and is appropriately named *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

A Vienna telegram says that 30,000 working men are out of employ. A large working man's society, called the Voice of the People, has sent a memorandum to the Government and the Reichsrath urging that practical measures should be adopted for the relief of the increasing distress.

Advices from Japan state that the new Minister Iwakura is about to grant permission to dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators. They add that it is thought this measure will have a beneficial effect on the silkworm trade, and will attract the attention of European merchants and manufacturers.

The Federal Council of the German Empire has just had laid before it a series of military conventions concluded with the Saxon Duchies, the Principalities of Schwarzburg, Reuss, Anhalt, Schaumburg, and Lippe. By virtue of these treaties, identical with those previously entered into with several small Northern States, the contingents will be incorporated in the Prussian Army, of which they are to form a nintegral part.

According to the Roman correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a remarkable change has taken place in the relations between Germany and Italy. "The *entente cordiale*," he says, "has received a severe shock. If a war were now to break out between Germany and France, the most trifling promises on the part of France would suffice to draw Italy away from the German alliance, and public opinion in Italy, if it continues to be disposed as it is now, will not urge the Government to do its duty toward its ally of 1866."

The revisers of the authorized version of the New Testament held their thirty-sixth session the other day, and sat for seven hours. The members present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who presided; the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Rochester, Archdeacons Bickersteth and Lee, Canon Lightfoot, Professors Eadie, Moulton, Newth, and Edwin Palmer, Drs. Angus, Scrivener, and Vance Smith, Prebendary Humphrey, and Mr. Hort—in all 16, with Mr. Troutbeck, the Secretary. The company revised the 5th chapter of the Epistle according to St. James, and part of the 1st chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter.

Some excitement has (the *Times* says) been caused in Chatham Garrison by the refusal of Rev. M. Cuffe, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the forces, to perform the burial service over Armorer Sergt. J. V. Johnstone, of the Eighty-second Regiment, a Roman Catholic Freemason, who died in Fort Pitt Hospital. A resident Roman Catholic priest also declined, as Rev. M. Cuffe was his senior. Rev. Mr. Phillips, a Protestant clergyman, performed the Church service, when the deceased was interred in the military burying-ground near Fort Pitt. The deceased was much respected, and hundreds of soldiers attended the funeral.

Much conversation is now held at Berlin, about a scandal which has just broken out in the Imperial family. A niece of the Emperor William, the Duchess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Prince Albert, of Prussia, and the Princess Marianne, of the Netherlands, demands to be separated from her husband, Duke William, of Mecklem-Schwerin. The Duke resided, a short time ago, at Cassel, while his wife inhabited the Prussian capital. The husband commanded a division, and attracted so much attention by his intimacy with an actress of the Theatre Royal, that it was thought proper to recall him to Berlin. The demand for a separation has necessitated a great family council.

The Chinese Government is trying to raise a navy after the English model, and is building ships to that end. The sixth frigate built at Kaou-Chang-Meaon, the Government Dock-yard, was launched recently, and the great aim of the constructors is to follow the British system in all particulars. Accordingly, it having come to the knowledge of the officials that the larger British war vessels when of wood are launched in their naked state and coppered afterward in dock, they resolved that in this respect the frigate No. 6 should differ from No. 5, of which it is in almost every other respect an exact reproduction. No. 5 was launched fully coppered; No. 6 was, however, launched in her wooden skin, and afterward put in the arsenal dock to be there sheathed in copper.

FIRE IN CHERRY STREET.

At 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the four-story brick building No. 135 Cherry street, occupied by Daniel Riordan as a picture wareroom. The flames were speedily brought under control by the firemen. Damage on stock and building about [illegible]; insured.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

THE EARLY TRAINING OF RACE-HORSES.

Whether horses intended for the turf are improved or deteriorated by the severe training they are subjected to, is a subject which is again provoking much discussion among English horse-owners. Much has been said in condemnation of the practice of running two-year olds. Admiral Rous, the President of the Jockey Club, and the leading authority on turf matters in England, takes a different view of the subject. In a letter to the London *Times* of the 9th inst., he says:

"Equine historians, from the earliest records, have written absurd nonsense. In 1756 W. Osman states: 'It is a cruel thing to say, but a very true one, that among the present breed of horses in this nation a man of any tolerable judgment can hardly find one in fifty for his purpose, either designed to draw or ride.' In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 100 years ago, 'Senex' complains of the deterioration of our horses by the introduction of Eastern blood. We have now modern writers quite equal to their predecessors. One complains that in breeding strength and endurance are not thought of. Speed for short races is all in all, and even this quality is damaged in the end by the strain prematurely put upon the horse's powers. To which I reply that strength and endurance are the *summum bonum* of all breeders, and that we have $2,000 more horses running long distances and carrying heavy weights than we had twenty years ago; that breeders are not such fools as to carry on their trade at a loss; that in France and Germany the cleverest and the most successful sportsmen run two-year olds for our earliest Spring races without damage to their future prospects.

Two-year-old racing commenced at Newmarket in 1779; in 1797 a weight-for-age race, three miles, was established, two-year olds carrying a feather. It was the most interesting and popular race in the Autumn. According to our present system, a first-class two-year old frequently carries nine stones six pounds with the penalties for winning, and under this weight running at the top of his speed six furlongs. It is likely to strain his sinews more than running three miles with a feather; it is the weight which is destructive. A foal may travel seventeen miles, a yearling thirty-five, a two-year old sixty per diem, if they have no weight to carry. When a man rides across the Pampas with a led horse he can appreciate the effect of weight. A noble colleague—a most successful breeder and a most formidable winner—has remarked that the very basis of the superiority, value, and excellence of our racehorse all over the world actually rests on the test of early education, which leads inevitably to the weeding out of the weak ones, and leaves the reproduction and transmission of a sound, healthy progeny to those only which have been able to undergo the ordeal of training. Thus by early training you emancipate a large percentage for domestic service. This is the secret of our success.

The late Lord G. Bentinck tried his yearlings over and over again three furlongs, and then sold the beaten lots, by which he escaped a ruinous expenditure. The great modern sportsman, M. Lefevre, tries his yearlings in France four furlongs, at heavy weights, owing to the difficulty of getting light jockeys; again they are tried with his English yearlings, by which he probably saves £10,000 per annum. These gentlemen never made a mistake in ascertaining the best—Surplice, Fille de l'Air, Thormanby, Hermit, Lord Lyon, Gladiateur, and a host of others certified to their owners the promise of a brilliant career—no small advantage in the betting ring. These French yearlings, so early and highly tried, have kept sound to a very advanced age, and M. Lefevre has more old horses in training than any man in England.

That our system of running two-year olds is the very foundation and essence of our pre-eminence is capable of actual proof—is proved by the numerous Derby winners which signalize themselves by winning the best two-year-old stakes. A sensible man would prefer breeding by a horse which had passed through a rigid ordeal unscathed and without blemish, with an iron constitution, to those soft animals which could not stand the wear of early education. In the olden times, when six-mile races and four-mile heats were in vogue, our race-horses were about the same form as our butchers' hacks. As we advanced in civilization we became more merciful; heats have been abolished, courses shortened, and the result is that four or five mile sweats under three suits of clothes are almost unknown, to the great improvement of the animals. Every owner of a stud tries to breed the stoutest horse, because he is of the highest value; but a person arguing that by running long courses we shall propagate a stouter race ought to qualify for a lunatic asylum. If hunting men complain of the scarcity of good horses, it is owing to our renown and their value on the Continent, which places them, like our best short-horns, at a fabulous price.

As the area for rearing stock decreases every year, owing to the rapid spread of towns and factories, with an increase of rent and wages, the expense of breeding half-bred horses must effect a scarcity. It is not to be expected that any man will carry on a losing trade. Higher prices may, perhaps, give a further stimulus to it. It is, therefore, good policy to improve the breed by good food, giving an allowance of oats from the day the foals are weaned. Nothing pays so well as good treatment; it not only adds to the strength, stature, and value of the animal, but it enables a two-year-old cart colt to do light work and pay for his keep six months earlier than those reared upon grass and coarse hay.

It is capable of proof that our thorough-bred stock (that is, stock bred for racing,) is as good as ever, and must be improving every other breed. The Anglo-Arab is by actual deeds the best in every part of the world. The charger, the hunter, the carriage-horse, and even the cab-horse, all must and do succumb in their respective vocations when brought into contention with the modern English thorough-bred horse, and not until a breed can be found to go further and faster under a heavier weight will any clap-trap deprive him of the benefit of this proof of his actual superiority. Our stallions and mares are bought up by our foreign neighbors at any cost. In all their racing establishments English trainers, stud grooms, jockeys, even stable lads, are invariably employed on exactly the same system as our own. We see their most important and successful breeders setting at defiance the rules of their own country, and bringing their best produce here to run for our early two-year-old races. Therefore whence this howl to undo the work of two centuries, during which time we have transformed the Arab horse of fourteen hands into magnificent animals which, in point of speed, stability, endurance, and power of carrying weight, command the admiration of the civilized world?"

A MARINE PAINTER OF TWO CENTURIES.

The London *Times* of Feb. 10 has the following: "John Christian Schetky, who died on the 29th ult., was born at Edinburgh on the 11th of August, 1778. He was the son of John George Christoffer Schetky, a descendant of the ancient Transylvanian family of the Von Teschkys, of Hermannstadt, and a well-known composer and violoncellist of his time. His mother, Maria Anna Teresa Reinagle, was daughter of an officer in the Hungarian regiment of the Empress Maria Teresa, and was not only a member of a family of artists, but herself a highly gifted musician and miniature painter. He was the contemporary at the High School of Edinburgh of Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, Leonard and Francis Horner, and many others afterward the great men of their day. In after life, Sir Walter and he were bosom friends. He had the clue to the authorship of "Marmion" long before the public discovered it, and Sir Walter presented him with the quarto edition of all his poems inscribed with his own hand. The Wilson brothers, including the famed "Christopher North," who names Schetky more than once in *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, the Ettrick Shepherd, Sir William Allan, Sir G. Lockhart, Sir Charles Paget, Sir J. A. Gordon, Lord Lyons, Basil Hall, Clarkson Stanfield, David Roberts, were among his constant companions, but perhaps he was the proudest of his interviews with two men, remarkable for very different causes—Robert Burns, his father's friend, who begged him off a flogging for playing truant to sail toy ships at Leith, and the younger brother of the Chevalier Henry, Cardinal York, whom he met in his lumbering coach in the Roman Campagna in 1801, and by whom he was questioned as to the welfare of "his army and navy." John Schetky studied a while under Nasmyth, but his chief instructors were nature and the works of W. Van den Velde, his reverence for whose genius amounted almost to worship. At the age of seventeen he was already earning his living by teaching scene-painting, &c., having, in obedience to his parents' wishes, resigned a naval cadetship on which his heart had been set, as well as a commission in the Scots Greys. In the year 1801 he and his friend Francis Horne, (afterwards known as Col. Horne, of the Guards, the brave defender of Hougoumont,) walked from Paris to Rome, and accomplished the last 104 miles in two days. It was on his return from Italy in the following year, rich in sketches, anecdotes, and memories, but low in purse, that he went on a visit to Oxford, and was induced, at the instance of some of the College Dons, to take up his residence there, and give lessons in painting. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Drawing at the Royal Military College at Marlow, (now Sandhurst,) where he made, as everywhere, many friends and among them Dr. Crotch, who was amazed at the compass and sweetness of his voice. He also played the violoncello, flute, and guitar, and sang Scotch ballads and Dibdin's songs with a pathos that was indescribable. Next we find him holding the same appointment at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, where for twenty-five happy years, as he was wont to say, all the naval officers passed under his care. He used to take them out sketching from nature in his little boat, the Lufra, which he built himself, with the aid of the young naval architects, and would fondly style them in after days "his old boys," when, as Admirals and Post Captains, they gathered round him. In 1813 or 1814 he spent his Summer vacation in the Peninsula with his brother Alexander, a Surgeon in the Third Dragoon Guards, and himself no mean artist; had the honor of dining with Lord Wellington, and was furnished by him with a pass enabling him to sketch wherever he pleased under the protection of the British flag and provided with food and forage. He was one of the suite of George IV. on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to Ireland, and cruised more than once with her present Most Gracious Majesty, for whom, and also for the late Prince Consort, he executed at various times many commissions. On the arrival of the Princess of Wales, March 7, 1863, he obtained special permission to sketch the landing from her Majesty's frigate Emerald, and his drawing of the subject was subsequently graciously accepted by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess in a personal interview. He afterward executed for the Princess some of the pen and ink drawings which were a kind of *specialité* of his own. In 1867 he published his *Veterans of the Sea*, a volume of photographs from his pictures representing the navy of the past, which he received special permission to dedicate to her Majesty the Queen. In very early life he published, at the request of Sir W. Scott, a volume of illustrations of the scenery described in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and again in 1848, after a cruise in Scotch waters, with his constant friend, the late Duke of Rutland, he brought out, in conjunction with his Grace's accomplished son, Lord John Manners, a series of chromolithographs illustrating the trip. In 1824 his father died, at the age of ninety-five; in 1828 he married Charlotte Mary, daughter of Mr. John Trevenen, of Bonython, Cornwall, and in 1837, at the dissolution of the Portsmouth College, he was appointed Professor at the Hon. East India Company's College, Addiscombe, where he closed his public career by retirement in 1855, and from that time to his death resided in London. Among his chief artistic works are "Action between the Active and Pomone," painted for Sir J. A. Gordon, who commanded the former; "Trafalgar," for Sir Philip Durham; "Action with Guillaume Tell," for the Scottish Royal Academy; "The Royal George Sinking at Spithead," in possession of the family of the late Rev. E. Trevenen, of Drewsion steignton; "Seige of Algiers," painted for the late Earl of Hardwicke, a favorite pupil; "Spithead," for Mr. Robert Wilson, of Dalkeith; "Battle of La Hogue," painted for the competition for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, at Westminster Hall, in 1847, and purchased by the late Duke of Bedford; "Lord Rodney's Action with the Count De Grasse, 12th of April, 1782," bought by Mr. John Penn. At the age of eighty-two he painted the "Rescue of a Spanish Man-of-war, by Sir C. Paget," which is considered one of his finest works, and which was purchased and presented to the United Service Club by his old pupil, Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B. His last effort was a small ink drawing of Gibraltar, executed in 1871. It may be interesting to note that, like his great predecessor in the office of royal marine painter, Van Den Velde, he was a left-handed artist, and, as he used to say, "I made all the children's bread with my left hand."

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

MR. B. G. JAYNE ON THE SUBJECT OF MOIETIES—HIS POSITION BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The testimony of Special Agent B. G. Jayne has had great effect upon the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee were very much prejudiced against him before he gave his testimony, but the Republican members of the committee, with remarkable unanimity, admit that the statements made by him deserve the closest attention. Mr. Jayne's preliminary statement disclosed the fact, which has long been known, that he is a gentleman of remarkable energy and shrewdness. He has taken pains carefully to preserve a detailed record of every transaction which he has ever had in connection with Customs revenue. This record he has kept in personal record books. Those who have examined these records state that the exhibit is a most remarkable one. The entries are not mere random notes unsupported by evidence. They refer to dates, documents, books, and pages. In every case in which he has made reports, Mr. Jayne is able to show the Customs official who may have been bribed to pass undervaluations, the date, name, and amount, and the page of the cash-book and ledger where the entries of payment have been made. Although Mr. Jayne was permitted but a short time to give his testimony, his evidence was so detailed and circumstantial that the majority of the committee are now quite ready to believe that many of the stories concerning his career have been unfounded. Mr. Jayne's private records, if the facts in them cannot be disproved, disclose a systematic dishonesty among importers humiliating to contemplate. He will continue his evidence before the committee in the presence of the representatives of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, who, it is understood, are to be permitted to have the right of cross-examination. Mr. Jayne himself says that his position before the Committee on Ways and Means is simply this: That if the present law is wrong or oppressive, repeal or revise it; but that Congress should take no action without being advised fully of the exact facts concerning the operations under the law. Having been called by the committee to give his views upon the law, and the changes proper to be made, in order to be prepared to give the fullest information in his power he has brought the complete record of each case with which he has been connected. He states that if the law has been made an instrument of oppression in his hands, if any importer has suffered wrong or injustice, let him state wherein he has suffered. Mr. Jayne further says that he is ready to discuss any such case on its merits. He thinks that if the demand for the repeal or revision of the law is made by the violators of the law, who have attempted to evade the payment of duties, and who have suffered justly for their wrongs; or is made by their sympathizing friends who have been misled by ex-parte statements, it is just that the law-making power should be guided in its action by a knowledge of the facts. He says that so far as the denunciation of himself through the press is concerned, he has no complaint to make, knowing that it is based upon incorrect information. So far as all of his acts are concerned he represents that they have been fully reported to the department, with the evidence upon which his action has been based, and that at no time, either during the term of the present Secretary or of his predecessor, has he failed to receive the full approval of the department. He says further that all the facts, with the evidence in each case, have been reported by him to the United States Attorney, who is charged, under the law, with bringing suits, and that all cases in which he has been connected have been settled by judgments in court or by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the United States Attorney; that the assertions that importers have been mulcted for mere technicalities are entirely unfounded; and that in no case has he taken advantage of a mere technical violation, but that all of the cases where prosecutions have been instituted were cases of plain and palpable fraud.

THE SOUTZO-GHIKA DUEL.

A trial just held at Melun, in France, has attracted a great deal of attention. This was the affair of the recent duel at Fontainebleau, in which Prince Soutzo shot Nicholas Ghika, and killed him. The President of the court, Councillor Try, interrogated the Prince, and it appears that the duel arose through the Ghikas having prevented Prince Soutzo, who is separated from his wife, from carrying off his child and escaping with him from Roumania: also, because Nicholas Ghika said something disparaging to the Prince, who, meeting him in the street, struck him. Hence the duel. President Try elicited from the accused that he had fought a duel before, at Bucharest, and had wounded his adversary in the finger. 'President—We will pass over that you wounded him in the finger. That time you aimed too high, Soutzo. Why were you separated from your wife? Accused—She would not follow her husband, and listened to the advice of her sisters. President—And your son, where was he? Accused—He remained with his mother. President [with severity]—And you wished to carry off that child from his mother? Accused [gloomily]—Yes.' Prince Soutzo was then called upon to relate the circumstances of the *enlèvement*, which he did in a very natural way. The President indignantly termed him a robber, and through the rest of the trial addressed the Prince as 'the stealer of his child.' 'Your wife must have been in despair,' he added. 'Even that did not stop you.' The duel appears to have been conducted fairly enough. The seconds put a double charge of powder in the pistols to spoil their accuracy, but, unfortunately, Nicholas Ghika fell mortally wounded. Prince Soutzo and the seconds fled the country, but returned to stand their trial, which is generally a formality. To the astonishment of Paris, however, the Prince, adds the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, his seconds to three years', and those of Nicholas Ghika to two years. The jury refused to find the Prince guilty of homicide, but merely of cutting and wounding! It used to be held that it was worse to wound than to kill a man, because in the latter case the duellist was tried for murder before a Court of Assize and invariably acquitted. When a man is only wounded the affair is tried before the correctional Police, and the parties are fined and imprisoned. The Court of Melun, however, has disturbed this illusion, but it is a pity that Greeks and Roumanians should be the first victims of the Draconian code. It is only about a year ago that one Frenchman slapped another's face in a Prefecture for a trivial slight; a duel followed, the gentleman who was struck was shot dead, and the other parties were acquitted. When Greek meets Roumanian it is quite another affair."

DRUGGISTS' CLERKS may see themselves in a picture of "Remorse" in March number *Science of Health*, just out. Only twenty cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Window-shades, gilt, with new borders, John King's best Holland in all colors, with or without self-acting fixtures. G. L. KELTY & Co., juncture Fifth avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third street.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Entirely superseding rubber and its injurious effects. This beautiful base is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. Diploma awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—CORWIN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 18, 1874, by Rev. C. D. Hartranft, Mr. EDWARD F. BROOKS, of Greenwich, N. J., to Mrs. ANNIE M. CORWIN, of New-Brunswick, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BAIRD.—Feb. 21, in the assured hope of a blissful immortality, MARY A., wife of Major T. W. Baird, aged 58 years and 10 days.

☞ Funeral services at her late residence, No. 585 Broome st., Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., MARY M., widow of the late Isaac N. Beach, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of R. C. Drake, No. 761 High st., Newark, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BEAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 21, LYDIA A., widow of the late John Beam.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence No. 162 State st.

COUDERT.—On Friday, February 20, 1874, of dropsy, following scarlet fever, CHARLES CLEMENT COUDERT, only son of Charles Coudert, Jr., and Margaret E. Coudert, aged 12 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., near 4th av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

CORNWELL.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., HARRIET B., widow of the late William K. Cornwell, in the 51st year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 West 46th st.

DANA.—Of scarlet fever, at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 19, RADCLIFFE, eldest son of S. E. and Rev. M. M. Dana, aged 7 years.

FOWLE.—At Woodsburg, Long Island, Saturday, Feb. 21, EDITH, daughter of John A. and Elida R. Fowle, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral at Woodsburg on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Brooklyn, E. D., per South Side Railroad, at 9:30 A. M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Friday, Feb. 20, VIRGINIA CROCHERON, only daughter of Henry A. and Virginia C. Gildersleeve, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 28 West 48th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

HAWKINS.—At his residence, Lafayette av., Brooklyn, CHARLES W. HAWKINS, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at Dr. Buddington's Church, corner Clinton and Lafayette avs., on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery, car starting from Grand Central Depot at 2:20 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 20, 1874, ELISE EMILIE VICTORINE, daughter of Augustus H. Lockwood, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, in Sussex st., between Washington and Warren sts., Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLDRIN.—At Stamford, Feb. 20, Rev. EDWARD OLDRIN, aged 72 years.

His funeral will be attended from the Methodist Church on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, 22d inst., at noon, of a sudden illness, ROBERT RUSSELL, Sr., at residence, No. 231 West 45th st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUAREZ.—At Madrid, Spain, Jan. 16, in the 78th year of his age, LEONARD S. SUAREZ, formerly and for many years the Prior of the house of P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., of this City.

SCHANCK.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Boonton, N. J., Feb. 20, JAMES SCHANCK, late of Jersey City, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church, Pompton Plains, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave ferry, foot Cortland st., on New-Jersey Midland Railroad, Montclair Branch, 9:30 A. M. Return, leave Pompton Plains, 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., at the residence of his son, James D. Smith, on Friday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, Rev. JNO. SMITH, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock.

TAULMAN.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday morning, Feb. 20, PETER H. TAULMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Piermont, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Sparkill Station on arrival of the 9:30 o'clock train from foot of Chambers st., New-York.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, 21st inst., HENRY ATWILL THOMAS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 164 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Buffalo and Saratoga papers please copy.

VAN INGEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, MARY LOUISE, only daughter of Dudley W. and Elizabeth S. Van Ingen, aged 2 years and 7 months.

WYCKOFF.—At Hopewell, N. J., on the 19th inst., SARAH ANN WYCKOFF, sister of the late Samuel S. Wyckoff, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.,) on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

There is great excitement in the City for the relief of the destitute. Column after column is devoted by the public press to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of the suffering. But while much detail is given to individual cases and specific forms of relief, the statements afford no adequate view of the existing distribution of aid among the respectable poor, to whose relief this association is specially devoted. To supplement that deficiency, as figures are more emphatic than language, the following tabular exhibit is given of its relief and expenditure in the several wards of the City during the last two months:

RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Wards.	Families.	Persons.	Visits.	Amounts.
1, 2, and 3	65	216	81	$107 75
4	363	1,378	471	808 00
5	333	932	468	1,037 45
6	242	868	188	662 25
7	548	1,957	971	1,507 09
8	359	1,540	805	1,373 66
9	352	1,121	321	934 50
10	387	1,596	555	1,262 45
11	1,111	4,075	2,288	3,081 44
12	477	1,967	699	1,966 75
13	527	2,006	635	1,343 17
14	641	2,182	1,152	1,591 22
15	140	509	217	458 65
16	420	1,480	556	1,205 55
17	997	3,645	1,670	3,152 11
18	629	2,417	868	1,913 33
19	698	2,229	883	2,083 88
20	763	2,757	1,238	1,977 22
21	458	1,728	882	1,524 15
22	311	1,344	640	981 62
Total	9,821	36,027	15,588	$28,972 24

The above totals show an excess of relief and disbursements of fifty per cent. over the corresponding months in the last ten years.

There has been a large increase of applicants in February over the previous month; and having neither means nor work the number of such will increase with appalling rapidity until the Spring business revives. The contributions, meanwhile, though greater than last Winter, are far short of the amount the augmented destitution demands. In other words, without prompt and largely-increased liberality some 20,000 persons now assisted must be denied further aid. In that case the only possible alternatives are relief, suffering, crime, or death!

The deserving character of these unfortunates is not less remarkable than their number. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, needlewomen, &c., with dependent families, who, through no fault of their own, are compelled to ask temporary aid. Many of them never asked charity before, and once over the present distress, will probably never ask it again.

The managers deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal. The friends and patrons of the association well know how studiously it avoids all obtrusion of its beneficent work on public notice so long as the contributions meet the demands made upon it. Some have given very liberally, others appreciating the necessity have doubled their contributions, and yet because of the increased pressure the receipts are fifty per cent. less than the demand.

The managers repeat that help must come or half the relief now given must cease; and it must come quickly, for delay will occasion suffering for which it cannot be held responsible. If means are provided, this charity will do its beneficent work; if they are stinted or withheld, its operations, in like degree, will be crippled or fail, pauperism may become rampant, and an incalculable amount of suffering and evil ensue.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.; R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 59 Bible House; or to any of the officers or authorized solicitors.

By order of the board, JAMES BROWN, President.

HORATIO ALLEN, JOHN C. GREEN, JAMES LENOX, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Vice Presidents. Elected members of the board—STEWART BROWN, JONATHAN STURGIS, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Monday, the 23d inst., being a legalized holiday, the business places of the undersigned Marine Insurance Companies and Associations of Underwriters will be closed on that day:

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, by Charles Dennis, Vice President.

Orient Mutual Insurance Company, by Alfred Ogden, Vice President.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, by Elwood Walter, President.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company, by J. P. Paulison, President.

United States Lloyds, by Higgins & Cox, Attorneys.

Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, by Daniel Drake Smith, President.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company, by John H. Lyell, President.

Union Mutual Insurance Company, by F. S. Lathrop, President.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, by John K. Myers, President.

Phenix Insurance Company, by Chauncey Bedell, Vice President.

Insurance Company of North America, by Catlin & Satterthwaite, Agents.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1874.

THE MOST EMINENT CHEMISTS ADMIT their inability to discover by the most careful analysis all the medicinal properties of the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and our greatest medical men prescribing this wonderful curative remedy, have learned the same fact, conceding its hidden properties to be greater than any compound heretofore known. How plainly absurd, then, it is to drink the manufactured waters. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis by A. H. HEATH, M. D.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR MARCH contains: The Mother's Molding Work; Popular Physiology; A Remedy for Tobacco-using; How to Eat and Digest to avoid Dyspepsia; Dietetic Alcohol and Hygienic Tobacco; Of What are we Made? Apples and Phosphorus; How to Get Well and Keep Well. Sent first post for 20 cents, or at $2 a year, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"STOP THE LEAK."—THOSE WHO SPEND money foolishly should read new Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 1874. Sent, first post, for twenty-five cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Feb. 21, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 18.6 by 105, (rear irregular,) situate on Second avenue, west side, 67.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth street, for $9,500, the purchaser being T. Donovan, a party not interested in the legal proceedings. The foreclosure sale of a house and lot in Gansevoort street, west of Fourth street, by James M. Miller, was adjourned to Thursday of this week, the 26th inst., and the sale of leasehold property on Twenty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, William Kennelly, auctioneer, to Saturday, the 28th inst.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The business transacted during the past week has been of such a nature as to call for no special notice, and the market, we regret to state, has been rather dull than otherwise, the impetus given to business for the preceding two weeks not being fully sustained. The public sales held at the Exchange have been fairly attended, but the total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 21, amounts to only $154,225, as against $393,655, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 14.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

The auctions proposed for the present week are as follows, all but one (duly noted) at the Exchange:

To-day, Monday, Feb. 23.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. A. Beale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 14.2, on West Forty-eighth street, north side, 283 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 287.2 feet east of Fourth avenue.

[Monday being a legal holiday, the sales above noted will be adjourned to a future date.]

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also similar sale of the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 104.2, No. 478 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, south side, 132.4 feet west of Atlantic avenue. Also similar sale of three lots, together forming a plot in size 84.6 by 137.6 by 75 by 98.2, located at Newtown, Long Island, and situate on Flushing avenue, west side, north of Milton street, the property belonging to the heirs of Southwick Hibbard, deceased.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Madison street, north side, 98.2 feet west of Jackson street. Also public auction sale of the premises No. 228 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a two-story attic and basement frame house thereon 19 by 25.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, No. 112 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.9 by 73.4 by 89, No. 62 Leroy street, north side, corner of Burton street.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.6 by 100, No. 212 Grand street, north side, 70.9 feet east of Mott street.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property No. 108 Chambers street, south side, 50 feet west of Church street, embracing a lot 26 by 75, with a five-story brick building covering same thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 93.2, on Eleventh street, north side, 66 feet west of Washington street. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 29.10 by 116.10, on Fifth avenue, east side, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, known as No. 87. Also, similar sale, J. Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the lot 22 by 72, with building thereon, known as No. 112 Wall street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 527 and 525 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 375 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John W. Pirsson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 22.2 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Goldsmith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.2 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 153.9 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.5 by 70, with five unfinished brown-stone-front houses thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot, 180 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 55 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustee's sale, to close an interest, of eight desirable lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

By A. H. Muller & Son, private auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 173 Thompson street, west side, 125 feet north of Houston street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of first avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 74 Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street, embracing a lot 40.3 by 3.8 by 40.6 by 11.9. Also, a house, with lot 25 by 65.6 by 24 by 73, on Cherry street.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, public auction sale of three lots, each 20 by 98, on Sackett Boulevard, Brooklyn, north side, 187.6 feet west of Franklin avenue, near Prospect Park, with three lots same size, in rear, fronting on Degraw street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Auction Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 75 by 100, with buildings thereon, located on Monroe street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Lewis avenue.

Friday, Feb. 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of First avenue.

By Jos. McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 167 feet east of Second avenue, and a house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 99.11 feet on West One Hundred and Forty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boose, Esq., Referee, of a C. C. Moore lease of a plot 58 by 142.4, with building thereon, located on West Twenty-third street, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with a lot 8 by 55, in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street; lease dated Oct. 12, 1866; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent about $700 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 2d av. w. s., 67.11 ft. n. of 36th st., lot 18.6 x105, (rear, irregular) $9,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 20.

45th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.4 ....$4,000
77th st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2 100
112th st., n. s., 249.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 32x100.11 ..20,000
Avenue A, w. s., 550 ft. n. of 3d st., 50.3x105.8x 50x100.4 100
Lexington av., s. w. corner 57th st., 24x64.10 27,000
2d av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 46th st., 25.5x73, ½ part ..10,875

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x75 ......$15,575

LEASES RECORDED.

12th st., Nos. 110 and 112 East, 10 years, per [illegible] $4,000

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, the very roomy house No. 12 West 10th st., just west of 5th av; it is 30x65 feet, is well arranged, has two parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, and music room on the first floor, and is in very good order. Early possession will be given, and a large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard. Also, a very desirable lot on 58th st., 200 feet west of 8th av. Also, three brick stores and dwellings, building in rear, with seven years' lease of ground, on 8th av., near 58th st. Apply on premises, or to WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
HOUSES TO RENT,
Furnished and unfurnished.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
Real Estate, No. 100 4th av.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to, and returns promptly made.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, NO. 1,280 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., is now offering for sale first-class residences in New-York City and suburbs at great bargains.

Also to rent, dwellings of every description, furnished and unfurnished.

Property-owners desiring to sell or rent will find it to their advantage to send full particulars to my office. No charge for registering.

FOR SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS, TO close an estate—The first-class house No. 116 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Irving place, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60x½ the block; in complete order and modern.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 11 LEXINGTON AV.—A POSITIVE Bargain.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, situated north-east corner of Lexington av. and 22d st., for sale low, and terms to suit purchaser; size 26x50. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A MAGnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x55x100.5, containing all the latest improvements, finished in hard wood, &c., on 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to ISAAC KONIG, No. 111 Broadway. Rooms G and H, basement.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 240 West 53d st., handsomely furnished; is in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON SOUTH-west corner of 116th st. and Avenue A, junction of "East-side" and "Across-town" boulevards; location unexceptionable in every respect; choice fruit and shade trees; fine water view; price reasonable; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

NO. 50 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place; four stories, brick, 25x60 feet; lot 92 feet; leasehold, ground rent, (till 1894,) $600; price, $17,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

WE HAVE AN ACTUAL PURCHASER FOR a good medium or full sized house, situated between Park and 6th av., on or near Murray Hill, at a price not to exceed $50,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$16,000 WILL BUY A WEST 39TH street house, in good order; and $20,000 will buy a new brown-stone house on Murray Hill. Apply to LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine st.

A FINE CORNER HOUSE, ABOUT TWENTY-one feet wide, for sale, fronting Stuyvesant square. Price, $32,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, stone house, handsomely finished and well built; black walnut, plate glass, &c.; delightful neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, No. 427 East 50th st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF STORE and tenement property on the westerly side of 4th av., near 125th st., in good condition; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FULL LOTS ON 43D ST., NEAR 5th av.; most admirably located for a church or French flats; very little cash required. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 24 East 127th st., between 5th and Madison avs., in perfect order. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to
E. H. ALLEN, Jr.,
Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME NEW three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, built and finished in a superior manner. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x48. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES on Madison av., near 53d st.; price $55,000 each.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE.—A CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE ON 52d st., near Madison av. Price $17,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, MODERN improvements, 18th st., near 2d av. Price, $14,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit O. V. Holcomb, 39 B'way, W'msburg.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone-front house for sale or to let, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box 1,339 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

That commodious and pleasant residence known as the "Benjamin Place," located on Gibson st., in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., and overlooking the lake; suitable as a house for a family in easy circumstances. The house is surrounded on two sides by a veranda, with climbing plants; has also twelve large rooms, with a wide hall running through; pantries, presses, &c.; soft and hard water in the kitchen; shed, barn, &c.; there is also a garden and fine orchard of grafted fruit; also peaches, quinces, plums, grapes, cherries of all varieties, with berries in great abundance; house is heated by a furnace in the cellar. It will be sold on easy terms to a responsible party. Apply to E. B. BENJAMIN, No. 10 Barclay st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A NEW TWO-STORY and French-roof house of thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, within three minutes' walk of three railroad depots, with all its new furniture, if desired; lot 100x125 feet, filled with shrubbery. This house is very complete, having been built and furnished but a few weeks prior to the death of its owner and occupant. Apply to
SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
No. 63 Beaver st.

FOR SALE.—WITH POSSESSION, AT TARRYtown, on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts., the beautiful cottage lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bed-rooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; stable and carriage-house; ground all in lawn. Will be sold on very easy terms, or will be rented furnished. Apply on the premises, or to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

$60 MONTHLY—QUICK TRANSIT.—COMpeting roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments; commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE East Bank of the Hudson—Furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale, at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for institutions or first-class boarding-houses. S. EMERSON, No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTFIELD, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-five minutes from New-York City, a new French roof house containing twelve rooms; beautiful location, high ground on Prospect st., five minutes' walk from the depot, public school, churches and stores; possession immediate. Apply to the owner, STEPHEN S. MAPES, No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house; modern improvements throughout, situate in the most desirable part of Hoboken; possession at any time; terms reasonable. Apply to HAZEN KIMBALL, Office, Hoboken Fire Insurance Company, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 22, 40, 41, 31, each 262½ acres, north half, Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, and convenient to ferries, a fine farm of sixty-two acres of level land, of naturally good soil, and under a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to the owner, No. 112 East 37th st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Bedford, Westchester County; nearly 200 acres of land in good state of cultivation; dwellings, barns, and fences all in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN the City or on Brooklyn Heights, a pleasantly-located cottage-house of twelve rooms, near Englewood, N. J.; hot and cold water conveniences, furnace, &c. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—FIRST-CLASS farms, country seats, village property, &c., within forty miles of New-York. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or Brooklyn property—Nine acres, two young orchards of the finest fruit, choice ornamental planting, modern cottage and stable, on the south shore of Staten Island, with valuable water front and water right; one and a quarter hours from City; retired location, good neighborhood, unsurpassed view; price, $20,000. Call on or address for printed description HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—MONDAY, 23D FEBRUARY, (legal holiday.)—The office of HAMILTON & WALLIS, opposite principal Orange depot, will remain open. Real estate for sale and rent in this vicinity a specialty.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO COTtages, ten and twelve rooms; modern improvements; elegant fruit. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Auction or Private Sale.
THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,
Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 12 M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Siclen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold, also at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.
It is well known to mariners.
Its capacity and depth of water are ample.
Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.
Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating it is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful permanent or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. E. B. Ceruti, Superintendent in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to
H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c.,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City,
WILLIAM JOYCE, Executor,
50th st. and 4th av., New-York City,
or H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City.

THE NASSAU DRY DOCK AND MARINE RAILWAY—At this date, not having been sold, will positively be offered for sale at auction at the Vendue House, Bay st., in the City of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, March 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as advertised.
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN
and WILLIAM JOYCE,
Executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.
FEB. 23, 1874.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—UNITED STATES DIStrict Court.—In the matter of JOHN S. PIERSON and EDWARD PIERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following property and assets, viz.:

All the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts, or either of them, in the following lands and premises:

First—4,605 acres, known as the Sherman League and Labor, situate one mile from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Second—4,605 acres, known as the Cordena League and Labor, situate about three miles from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Third—1,780 acres, known as Vital Flores, part of League and Labor, situate near San Felippe, in Austin County, Texas.

Fourth—320 acres, situate five miles from Rusk, and 550 acres, situate twelve miles from Rusk, in Cherokee County, Texas.

Fifth—880 acres, situate about twenty miles from Corpus Christi, known as Herrera Grant, in Nueces County, Texas.

Sixth—Three-story brick store and lot, known as No. 26 Hayne st., in Charleston, S. C; lot 22 feet by 150 feet, (subject to a mortgage for about $6,000.)

Seventh—The books of account of said bankrupts, together with all book debts and claims, which by said books of account may appear to be due and owing to said bankrupts' estate, and which may remain uncollected and unsettled on the day of sale.

Eighth—One safe, with combination lock, in good order, L. Lilly & Son makers, size 26 inches by 25 inches, by 30 inches; may be seen at Anderson, Starr & Co.'s, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

Detailed description of the property and a schedule of the book accounts may be had upon application to Mortimer C. Addoms, attorney for the assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.—Dated Sept. 13, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Dec. 2, 1873, at same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 30, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to March 2, 1874, at same hour and place.—Dated Dec. 2, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee.
f16-1awSwM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of east Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

The above sale is adjourned to the 26th day of February, inst., (1874,) at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE
COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.

NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL
Prospect Park Lots
on
SACKETT BOULEVARD, (210 feet wide,)
at auction, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
Maps at their office, No. 9 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee:

CHAMBERS STREET—The valuable five-story brick building and lot No. 108 Chambers st., south side, 50 feet west of Church st. Size, 26x75 feet; building covers lot.

For full particulars, &c., apply to auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13. House is about 80 feet deep, contains all modern improvements, and finished in hard wood. Lot 17 by 100.5.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.—OFFICE, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR SOMEBODY.

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY to purchase at positive auction sale, on as easy terms as ever were offered, the real estate of a gentleman going abroad.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—80 feet west of Seventh avenue Boulevard.—Magnificent four-story brown-stone house, two floors, finished in hard wood; every convenience requisite in a first-class dwelling.

No. 478 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story Philadelphia-brick front house, suitable for a genteel residence of a family who wish to economize.

FOUR LOTS IN NEWTOWN.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Linden Hill map, located on Flushing av. (Fresh ponds.)

The attention of all who wish to make an investment that will pay enormously is called to above sale.

Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHday by making a personal examination of the splendid four-story brown-stone house, south side 127th st., (Harlem,) 80 feet west of 7th av. Also, No. 478 Carlton av., Brooklyn. Both to be sold positively, without limit or reserve, at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at No. 111 Broadway. This will be an unusual opportunity; owner about to leave for Europe; orders to sell imperative; terms wondrously liberal. Maps and information of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to
E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

SIXTH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—TO lease for a long term of years, for improvement, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st.; a very desirable location for almost any kind of business, (theatre, hotel, or flats,) directly opposite Reservoir square, and from the upper windows in view of 5th av.
Apply to
S. V. HOFFMAN,
No. 210 5th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO BE LET FOR A LIFE INSURANCE OR other incorporated Company, a large office 60 by 25 feet, with large plate-glass window front; one of the best locations on Chestnut st., near the offices of the "Equitable Life," and the new building of the "New-York Mutual;" rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, No. 824 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar; marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH st.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ, AS A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. Fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET,

A large corner office, second floor of Methodist Book Concern building, corner of Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground, 200x400 feet on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, Long Island, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made.
L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

TO LET—NO. 80 FRONT ST., FOUR-STORY BUILDing, 24x84 feet.
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSE.—To let or lease, from 1st May, the 100 feet deep, splendid lighted, four-story building, with store, No. 85 Mercer street.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF FIRST-class building on west side of Broadway, near Stewart's, suitable for light manufacturing business. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—To lease, new double store, 42x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to D. W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Portchester, one hour from City and within five minutes of the New-Haven Railroad Depot, a large modern-built residence, overlooking the Sound, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; large and commodious out-buildings, green-house, grapery, and about seven acres of ground beautifully laid out; fine fruit and shade trees. Terms and permit of W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT CROTON POINT, ON the Hudson.—To let, furnished, for the season or longer if desired, the residence of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, with lawn, fruit-trees, stable, &c.; a vegetable garden will be planted and ice supplied; the house contains fourteen rooms, including bath-room, &c., and in good order; the above offers a good opportunity for those desiring a residence with fine scenery, fishing, boating, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, containing six bedrooms, bathroom, ample closets, for lease from April 1, on Glenn av., Mountain Side, near Llewellyn Park Depot; one and one-half acres in lawns; fine stable and carriage-house; excellent neighborhood. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, at their Orange office, opposite principal depot, on 23d February, (Monday legal holiday;) New-York Office, No. 30 Pine st.

AT RIVERDALE—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, a very comfortable dwelling-house, roomy, and in perfect order; heated by two furnaces, and has the gas and water conveniences of a City house; six acres of land, laid out in lawn and garden; stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; the location is one of the finest and most convenient in Westchester County; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, on Murray Hill, 39th st., between Madison and Park avs., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65 feet, lot running through to next street, with fine private stable; rent $10,500 per annum; possession March 1 next.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—NO. 178 BALTIC ST., NEAR HENRY ST., Brooklyn.—A large house with all the improvements, containing seventeen rooms, with hot-water bath, stationary tubs, a new furnace, and many improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court st., near Sackett st.

A LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY house, containing eight rooms, in good order, located three-quarters of a mile from Cranford Station, from one to ten acres of land, to let low to a good tenant.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE TO RENT UNfurnished, 42d st., near 5th av.; four stories, full size, perfect order. Also others.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS SECOND FLOOR IN GREAT Jones st., near Lafayette place; all modern improvements and in perfect order. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO RENT—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone residence on 68th st., near Madison av.; size, 25x50x100. Rent very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET FURNISHED—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house on 28th st., near Madison av. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TENEMENT PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—The undersigned solicits the collection of rents and charge of real estate; can give good security for honorable dealing; has had long experience in the business. LYMAN DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey st., over North River Bank.

PERSONS HAVING FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses to rent, will find desirable tenants by leaving description at our office. No charge unless satisfactory tenants are obtained. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT THEIR houses are invited to enter them in our books. No charge unless tenant procured.
COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—Fitts & Austin, grocers, No. 106 Reade st.; Hazen, Whitney & Co., silk goods, No. 392 Broadway, &c.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents,
No. 98 Broadway.

MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL.—SUMMER REsort.—Party wishes capable partner that will take half interest worth $50,000; lands produce other things, and has a large prospective value; business Winter and Summer. Apply to S. C. CONABLE, No. 102 Broadway.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF LARGE MERCANtile experience and high standing, would like a responsible position in finance or the general conduct of a large business or manufactory. Address MERCHANT, Post Office Box No. 4,079.

$5,000 WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing business without competition; capital secured. Address LOUE, Box 118 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 .... $50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879 50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879 30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889 40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890 20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890 30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900 40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VOTING bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on TUESDAY, March 17, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer and voting bond registry books will be closed at the Transfer Agency, and the office of this Company, in this City, on the afternoon of March 1, and remain closed until March 18, 1874. Per order.
JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, as follows, viz.:
No. 61,276, for 100 shares, in name of Harriot & Noyes.
No. 59,342, for 100 shares, in name of J. E. Fox & Co.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

A reward will be paid for their return to
HILL, SCOTT & CO.,
No. 37 Wall st.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send address and amounts to
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
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Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
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TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW, (ANNUAL)—PUBlished at the office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, contains a record of prices of Governments, Gold, Foreign Exchange, State and Railroad Bonds, and Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks, since the year 1860. Also a list of all the railroads of the United States, their mileage, stock, debt, earnings, &c., a full review of the year 1873, valuable tables for investors, railroads in default, &c., forming a book of fifty pages. Pamphlet copies, $1; bound in cloth, $1 50.
WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 79 and 81 William st.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company who are dissatisfied with the funding scheme proposed by the directors are invited to send their address to
H. I. CLARKE, No. 193 Pearl st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Hanover, Phenix, Lorillard, Star, Adriatic, and others. Insurance stocks wanted by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Stock bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.
45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.
3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.
12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.
1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.
25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.
1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.
500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.
200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.
700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and lean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1⅛x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅜ inches.
2,000 feet linial (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for handrails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.
CHAS. S. KIRBY, } Brookline
CHAS. H. DREW, } Water
WILLIAM ASPINWALL, } Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West st., Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals for building two (2) steam dredges will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 26, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——— ———, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.,

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia. Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'day, Mar. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece. Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.	Spain. Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy.. Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.	Canada. Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE:

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER	Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON	Saturday, March 7

ARRAGON, WESTERN, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any others) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, March 7.
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, March 21.
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, April 4.
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, April 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS,
will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE	March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES	March 7
GLAMORGAN	March 21
PEMBROKE	April 4
ANDES	April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	March 13
CORINTH	April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS	March 6
ETNA	March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)	Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	March 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

EDWARD F. HOYT, Auctioneer.

BY HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY, stores, Nos. 118 and 120 Church st., TUESDAY, 24th February, 1874, at 10 o'clock.

By order of Stephen W. Waterbury, assignee of Robert Robinson, bankrupt,

A first-class merchant tailors' stock,
Comprising
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF CHOICE BOOKS, being illustrated works, fine editions of the best English poets, &c., mostly in elegant bindings, handsome copies of illustrated editions of Irving's works, &c.; also, a valuable collection of engravings, rare prints, portraits, and scrap-books, autograph letters, and an elegant ornamented English china dinner set and tea set.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 100 barrels Barbary Dates, 100 barrels Italian Chestnuts, all in prime condition; 300 boxes Naples Maccaroni; fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Neponset; can be examined on Pier No. 7 East River; 1,000 cases Valencia Oranges landing ex steam-ship Victoria. Can be examined on Pier No. 20 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, MONDAY, MARCH 2, at 12:30 o'clock at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

For account of whom it may concern, for cash, 176 bonds of $1,000 each of the Paris and Danville Railroad first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars,

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.

INTEREST commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared upon the preferred and common stock of this company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the Banking House of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Liberty st., New-York, on the 10th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, 1874. By order.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo.

ADAMS EARLE, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED AS A PARLOR and bedroom; hot and cold water baths; abundant closet room, &c.; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; overlooks Madison square; most central locality in the City; suitable for a gentleman and wife or for two or three gentlemen; with or without board; rent low. Address or apply to A. P. LYON, "Fifth Avenue Building," No. 180 5th av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, a short distance east of Union square, will rent to a gentleman of quiet habits a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second story, front; plenty of closet-room and use of bath if desired; references required. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. and Elevated Railway.—A private family, owning their residence, will rent newly-furnished rooms, with board, to first-class parties. Address Desirable, Station E.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, unusually large and pleasant rooms on second floor to let, without board, in strictly private family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—PARTIES WISHING board by the year, from April or May, can make advantageous arrangements by applying immediately; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. Opposite Stuyvesant square. No. 304 2d av., near 18th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suite or separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished room, third floor front, with hall-room connecting; also two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or part of same, with first-class accommodation and table, at moderate prices. Apply at No. 127 West 45th st.

GLENHAM HOTEL, 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST and 22d sts.—European plan; a few suites of rooms now vacant; also single rooms.

A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
corner of 28th st.
Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM TO LET, with board. Apply at No. 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table on reasonable terms.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ONE or two gentlemen; reference. No. 19 West 39th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE ROOM; also, extra-size hall room, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD in a private family, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, giving price, &c., PERMANENT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAWYER WANTS A COMFORTable room and breakfast in a small house with a strictly private family, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood; Ninth Ward preferred; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address "O.," Post Office Box No. 2,592.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by two adults; location between 23d and 56th sts. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
} Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND,
} Executors.
s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.
d22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 328 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.
au25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A REFINED FRENCH YOUNG woman, lately arrived from France; would like a position as governess in a first-class family to teach children French and music, and would assist with the smaller children if required; can furnish undoubted references from families who have known her in Europe. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 24th st., corner Broadway. L. V.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "AIDA."

GRAND OPENING NIGHTS OF THE Spring season, 1874, of the highly-successful STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 23, and also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M., and the FIRST MATINEE OF THIS SEASON on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M., will be presented Verdi's last and greatest opera,

AIDA! AIDA!

With its gorgeous mise en scene, colossal chorus, orchestral effects, new dresses, properties, new scenery, &c., with the following brilliant cast:

AIDA, an Ethiopian slave.....Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
AMNERIS.....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
RADAMES, Captain of the Guard,
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
AMONASRO, King of Ethiopia.....Signor DEL PUENTE
RAMFIS, Chief Priest.....Signor NANNETTI
THE KING, father of Amneris.....Signor SCOLARA

Increased chorus and powerful orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO

Act 1—Scene 1—Hall in the palace of the King at Memphis. Scene 2—Interior of the Temple of Vulcan at Memphis.

Act 2—Scene 1—A hall in the apartments of Amneris. Scene 2—An entrance to the City of Thebes.

Act 3—The banks of the Nile.

Act 4—Scene 1—Hall in the King's palace. Scene 2—The scene is divided into two floors, the temple and the subterranean prison.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock, first appearance this season of

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—NILSSON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26—BROOKLYN.
LES HUGUENOTS.

General admission, $2.

Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

Private boxes, $16 and $20.

Admission family circle, $1; reserved, 50 cents extra.

Seats can now be secured for either or all of the above at Academy of Music; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

The brilliant Shakespearean Revival of

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

The King of Navarre	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Biron	Mr. George Clarke
Longaville	Mr. Louis James
Dumain	Mr. Hart Conway
Don Adriano De Armado	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Nathaniel	Mr. D. Whiting
Master Holofernes	Mr. W. Davidge
Dull	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Costard	Mr. James Lewis
Moth	Miss Stella Congdon
A Forrester	Mr. F. Chapman
Jaquenetta	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Boyet	Mr. F. Hardenberg
The Princess of France	Miss Ada Dyas
Rosaline	Miss Fanny Davenport
Maria	Miss Sara Jewett
Katharine	Miss Nina Varian
Helms, or Winter	Mr. James G. Peakes
Ver, or Spring	Mlle. Gretchen

Matinée of LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, SATURDAY at 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, CHARITY!! The new London sensation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Who will appear
ON MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1874,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
In her GRAND and THRILLING
DUAL PERSONATIONS OF
LADY DEDLOCK and HORTENSE, her French Maid, in a dramatization in four acts, from Charles Dickens' novel of BLEAK HOUSE, entitled
CHESNEY WOLD.

She will be assisted by the accomplished artists,
Mr. MILNES LEVICK,
Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, Mr. JOS. WHEELOCK,
Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN,
Miss MARY WELLS, Miss RACHEL NOAH,
And the whole strength of the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

The drama will be presented with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY by
Mr. THOMAS A. GLESSING
MUSIC by Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER
MACHINERY by Mr. BENSON SHERWOOD
PROPERTIES and CALCIUMS by DEUEL & SCALLAN

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

MATINEE BENEFIT
to
Miss PHILLIS GLOVER
and
A COMPOSER'S FAMILY,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1:30 P. M.

A grand bill and great cast,

THE MARBLE HEART
and
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Miss PHILLIS GLOVER...as...MARCO and GERTRUDE

Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. S. Quigley, Miss Maude Granger, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, (by permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre,) Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and Miss Minnie Bell, (by permission of Mr. Lester Wallack,) Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Charles Leclerq, and others who have volunteered.

Seats may be secured at the box-office, Lyceum Theatre, Wallack's Theatre, and Union Square, Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, Messrs. Vose, Dinsmore & Co., No. 32 Warren st., Griffiths, Curtiss & Co., No. 19 Beaver st., Fox Brothers, No. 14 Pine st., and from Mrs. George Hoffman, No. 599 5th av.

GILMORE'S

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,
ARMORY, 14th st. and 6th av.

The thirteenth of these largely-attended concerts will be given at the Armory, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. The entire force of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, with all its soloists, will be present and take part. The programme will be new and varied, and is well calculated to satisfy the musical amateur and critic, as well as the popular demand. Besides the other features, there are embraced in it solos for those eminent performers, Arbuckle, Lefebre, and Kegel. The constant and severe rehearsals of this band give to their performances an exceptional unity and finish. Tickets, 50 cents. At the door, and of members of the regiment.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
with idiomatic English version,
BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
TUESDAY MORNING, at 12,
OPPOSITE BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Tickets, $1. Book of the play to be had at hall.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE.

All under eighteen years, 15 cents each. EVERY EVENING at 8. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. The Ariel Glee Club sing. Liberal collection asked. Bring the families. Great Jones st.

LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL AT the urgent request of a crowded audience, give another free lecture to ladies, preparatory to a third course, in Robinson Hall, on 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av., at 3 P. M., MONDAY, Feb. 23. Subject—"Physical Improvement of Women and Children."

WHY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IS OPPOSED TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND THE EFFORTS MADE TO DESTROY THEM, will be discussed by Dr. CROOK THIS EVENING in the Seventh Street M. E. Church. Admission 25 cents.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d av.—Lecture THIS EVENING, by Rev. ROBT. CROOK, LL.D., T. C. D. OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THEM.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of L. GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of L. Gottschalk, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL DONNELLY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Michael Donnelly, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAVAN B. SALISBURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Javan B. Salisbury, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

OMRI A. DODGE, Assignee.
f9-1aw3wM*

NO. 4,567.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LANDECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Landecker, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874.

SAMSON LEWY, Assignee.
f23-1aw3wM* No. 169 Church street, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

First week of
WILLIS COBLE
and his troupe of performing
DOGS, GOATS, AND MONKEYS.
The most wonderful performer ever seen,
LITTLE JACK DARWIN.
First week of the beautiful Serio-comic Vocalist,
MLLE. ZITTELLA.
First week of Local Sensation, viz.:
THE FIRST CRIME;
or,
THE FELON'S WIFE,

introducing the entire company. All the mammoth troupe retained. Mr. R. M. CARROLL and SONS, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss MARRIN GORENOLF, Miss JENNIE SATERLEE in a pleasing performance. Concluding with the new drama, THE FIRST CRIME; or, THE FELON'S WIFE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

NO. 514 BROADWAY.

EXTRA MATINEE

TO-DAY,

AT 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

80th to 88th

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE,
AND MONDAY, FEB. 23,
(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,)
EXTRA MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES. TWO PERFORMANCES.
TWO PERFORMANCES. TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
George Fawcett Rowe's great national drama,
LEATHERSTOCKING,
LEATHERSTOCKING,
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,
with its
STAR COMBINATION CAST,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.

ACT 1.—The Cave of the Cataract.
ACT 2.—The Firing of the Fort—The Massacre.
ACT 3.—The Autumnal Forest—The Last Shot.

The performances begin,
AFTERNOON AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

Free to the public THIS DAY and EVENING at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

An unusually choice and select collection of Paintings, embracing examples by many of the great modern masters, some of which are undoubtedly equal to any works of these artists ever before exhibited in this City—as the "Lambinet," "Voltz," "Meyer of Bremen," &c., &c.

These fine Paintings will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on FRIDAY EVENING next at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms.

HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will deliver the closing lecture of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COURSE,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
Subject—THE STAGE, (new.)
Tickets at the Library, 114 Broadway, and the hall.

REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY,

Canon of Westminster, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," &c., will lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library at Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

Subject—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents. Admission 50 cents. To be had at the Library, and No. 114 Broadway.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, PRIMA donna, assisted by well-known talent, under the direction of Mr. FRANK H. DANIELS, will appear in a grand concert, at the GATES AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Irving place, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI has resumed lessons in singing at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BOWERY AND CANAL st., Broadway and 33d st.—Young men are taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by* an extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS

have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in* every City *and* County *in the* United States *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANOS, ORGANS—NEW, FIRST-CLASS, AND elegant, on the monthly or quarterly instalment plan.

W. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX.......................Acting Manager.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday!!!

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!!!

Matinée at 1:30. Evening at 8.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part, supported by the Grand Opera House company.

2—The renowned WILSON BROTHERS, in an entirely new act, ORLANQUIDAS; or, La Double Bar Excelsior.

3—The musical wonders, the JEE BROTHERS, bell ringers, &c.

4—The famed MARTENS' sweet Tyrolean songs.

5—KING SARBRO'S great SUSPENDED BAMBOO performance.

6—THE WILSON BROTHERS' TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.

7—Grand ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS.

8—The MARTENS' popular CAT DUET.

9—KING SARBRO'S perilous descent.

10—The superb entertainment to be crowned by the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, always received with shouts of laughter.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the big fool of the school,
Mr. G. L. FOX.
Schoolmaster..........................Mr. C. K. FOX.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SIXTH WEEK
Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK...as	ALFRED EVELYN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM...as	BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT...as	MR. GRAVES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD...as	SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT
Mr. J. B. POLK...as	CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH
Mr. J. W. CARROL...as	SIR JOHN VESEY
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON...as	LORD GLOSSMORE
Mr. G. F. BROWNE...as	MR. SHARPE
Mr. T. B. MILLS...as	THE OLD MEMBER
Mr. W. J. LEONARD...as	TABOURET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN...as	GRAB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS...as	CLARA DOUGLAS
Mme. PONISI...as	LADY FRANKLIN
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE...as	GEORGINA VESEY

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1874,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION,
Three performances in the lecture room.
MORNING PERFORMANCE AT 11.
VARIETY Performance and comedy of QUIET FAMILY.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
First time here of the comedy in three acts of DOMBEY AND SON.
Cast to entire strength of THE COMPANY.

EVENING AT 8.
First time of a beautiful romantic melodrama, entitled:
THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD,
with Entire Company.

The following renowned SPECIALTY ARTISTS will appear both AFTERNOON and EVENING with above:
The renowned and agile BEDOUIN ARABS.
The character vocalist, H. C. MELVILLE.
The mystic brotherhood, HANDRICOURT BROTHERS.
The Egyptian Juggler, FELIX LANGLOIS, &c.
MONDAY, March 2—The dashing comedienne, Miss ALICE HARRISON in the BOY DETECTIVE.

COLOSSEUM. EXTRA.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS,
MONDAY, FEB. 23,
MATINEE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS,
From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With the Illusions of
THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON
AND THE ANGEL OF THE MADELEINE.
The Varied Wonders,
THE GRAND ARCADE,
and the instructive illusions and delusions
OF THE LECTORIUM,
at each entertainment.
Usual matinée, 2 to 5 P. M. Evening, 7 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

HEAD CENTRE OF
THE NOVELTY AND VARIETY WORLD.
ONE HUNDRED BRILLIANT STAR ARTISTS
EVERY NIGHT,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
On MONDAY, March 2,
An entirely new combination of novelty stars.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.
Madison av. and 45th st.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1874.
Ye "Cousin Jonathan Olde Folks'"
Greate Concerte in Ancient Costume.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at the theatre ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., where a plan of the church may be seen, and at the doors on the evening.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, —Ye "Cousin Jonathan" Olde Folks, (in ancient costume.) Great concerte in ye Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Monday evening, Feb. 23, 1874. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

MEETINGS.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A mass-meeting of the people of the City of New-York will be held at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, to consider the subject of Rapid Transit on the basis of the bill presented to the Legislature by Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, with such amendments as the meeting may see fit to adopt. All citizens and associations friendly to the movement are invited to attend.

Hon. H. G. EASTMAN,
Hon. W. J. McALPIN,
Hon. HOMER A. NELSON,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN, Esq.,
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Esq.,
CHARLES E. HILL, Esq.,
And other eminent speakers will address the meeting.
L. M. BALLARD, Secretary,
Room No. 5 Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Beldin, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Bonner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Heminway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Headen, Henry L. Horton, E. R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H W. Low, John A. Lewis, R M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles O. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John B. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Pondir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
f16-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 2, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City. DAVIES & WORK,
f9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HENRY HULL, PLAINtiff, against PAULINE BOURGOISE, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $100, with interest from the 26th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.

The complaint herein was filed Feb. 11, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL,
Plaintiff, in person.
f16-1aw6wM*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The dedicatory services of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, C. P. C., took place yesterday morning in the presence of one of the largest religious gatherings ever assembled in that city. A complete description of the edifice was published in yesterday's TIMES. Its capacity was estimated at about 6,000, but the occasion brought together so large a number of the people to hail its restoration among sister churches that it was unable to accommodate one-half of those who sought admission. Associated with the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Talmage, in the services were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate; Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. French, Rev. Dr. Foster, and others. The ceremonies were commenced with prayer and sacred music, and Dr. Sunderland delivered the dedicatory discourse, taking for his text the words: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord," Haggai, ii., 9. The reverend gentleman addressed himself to the history of the Temple of Solomon, and the dedication of the second temple, seventy-three years after the destruction of the first by the King of Babylon. In this was foreshadowed the destruction of Judaism and its re-establishment on the basis of Christianity. The tabernacle and the temple were the dwelling places of God upon earth, and they still continued to be the central symbols of all the higher forms of human organization. Christ was the transcendant glory of the sanctuary, and he withdrew his bodily presence that his spiritual presence might abound. Christ survived every change and outlived every foe. He speaks to all classes and He impresses all classes, the great and small, the learned and ignorant, the mature and childish. But in all grades of human intelligence and culture there are three cycles of development—the physical, the intellectual, the spiritual. That which is rational in man is higher than the animal, and that which is spiritual higher than the rational. To develop the animal is to develop the lowest nature—to develop the intellectual is to develop the intermediate nature—to develop the spiritual is to develop the highest nature of man—that which makes him god-like—that which reaches forth to eternity, with no limit to its growing capacity. Now, to say because men have grown in physical and intellectual stature that they have reached the highest excellence, is to stop short of the paramount nobility. The gymnasium will answer for the one, the academy will answer for the other, but it takes the Master of the sanctuary to develop the spiritual nature of man. Look at the athlete—look at the material scientist—they are each on a plane suited to their range of action, but oh, how far down in the scale of excellence and culture, when compared with that which is going on in the sanctuary. Christ lives in the sanctuary, and a constituent element of his glory was that he added new dignity and glory to the human souls themselves. The Christian temple is a sign of that everlasting covenant of peace which God has made with his people. This covenant abides and remains forever. There is to be no more enmity, no more strife, no more controversy between God and those who are redeemed and chosen into His family. It is the peace of God which is forever to prevail, by virtue of His covenant that is the basis of all He will do for His people. And the Christian sanctuary thus becomes the Salem—"the house of peace" among men. Here may the troubled find repose, the weary be at rest. Here may the weeping penitent be enfolded in a loving Father's arms. Here may the ignorant be enlightened, the erring be recalled, the timid be made bold. Here may all that mourn be comforted. Here may the children of men find ministrations of mercy for the healing of broken hearts and for all the ills of the present life. Here by the sacred altar of God will rise the voice of prayer and praise—here will be dispensed the counsels of heavenly wisdom—here will be the communion of the saints in holy joy and delightful concord—here will the nuptial vows be said—here will fall the waters of baptism, when over the brow of infancy shall rest the sacred rite of early consecration—here will the supper of the Lord be spread, and here at last will move those solemn rites of sepulture which close the scene of human life on earth, only to open the gates of Heaven to the free flight and the glorious sweep of souls redeemed. This is that which must flow from God's everlasting covenant of peace. This is the witness of every Christian sanctuary throughout the world. This is that for which your tabernacle stands to-day—into which you have now entered with gladness of heart and with songs of praise. May the covenant of God's everlasting peace abide upon you.

Rev. Mr. Ives said that they were well aware that the church had cost $100,000, and only $65,000 had been now collected. The remaining $35,000 he declared should be collected there, and he announced that he expected members to begin by subscribing $1,000 each to liquidate the debt. His call was quickly responded to, and $1,000 each was subscribed by the Pastor, Joseph F. Knapp, B. R. Corwin, W. F. Cogswell, J. T. Talmage, T. E. Pearsall, —— Cassidy, B. W. Barnum, W. E. Coit, a friend, Mrs. Cogswell, a friend, B. F. Cogswell for wife, and D. F. Talmage Sons. Various other sums from $500 downward were subscribed, and the total amount raised was $33,700.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was received with loud applause, congratulated his hearers on the grand success which had attended their labors. In every respect that edifice was constructed on a model scale of simplicity and splendor, and he rejoiced that neither adversity nor difficulties of any description were able to crush their existence as a religious organization. When their terrible disaster befell them he deemed it was irreparable, and the courage and boldness they displayed in establishing themselves again on a firm basis were worthy of all admiration. He cautioned them against inertness, now that they had accomplished so much, and reminded them that for want of the exertion shown in small congregations many large ones were entirely destroyed. He confessed he was afraid the Pastor was too slender a man to undertake the work just finished, but the Lord had made a lion of him, and now that they were again in a foremost position among their brethren he wished them God speed.

After a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Duryea, the proceedings terminated with the benediction.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR A DELEGATE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Last evening a memorial service for the benefit of the family of Rev. Emile F. Cook, of Paris, the third victim among the Evangelical Alliance delegates of the wreck of the Ville du Havre, was held in St. Paul's M. E. church, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. The church was well filled, and upon the platform were Rev. Drs. Schaff, Adams, and H. B. Chapin, and Hon. E. L. Fancher. The services were opened by singing the 943d hymn. Rev. Dr. Foss, Pastor of the church, said they met to pay a tribute of gratitude and love to a brother minister, who came to this country as one of the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance to the General Convention held in this City a short time since, and who had been added to the list of victims of the Ville du Havre disaster. Rev. Dr. Scheff, who was then introduced, said he came there to add his mite in the memorial services. He believed the shipwreck of the Ville du Havre was a blessing in disguise. The death of Mr. Cook gave the best practical illustration of the Christian life of brotherhood which was manifested by the conference in this City some months ago. Since the death of Revs. Curasco and Pronier, of Madrid and Geneva, large sums of money had been contributed to the fund for the support of their families. At the first start $900 was subscribed, but the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance increased it to $10,000, and in the space of a few days more the sum realized was $11,500. Besides, other sums were raised from the interior of the country, making the sum in all $20,000. It was seldom such an illustration of Christian benevolence had to be recorded. The object, however, of this meeting was to inaugurate a movement to complete this practical charity, for since that time there was another victim added to those who went down with the ill-fated steamer. Brother Cook has gone to join his brethren, Curasco and Pronier, in the other world. The last time he preached here was in this pulpit. He was the son of a Methodist minister, who came from England to engage in the work of evangelization in the South of France and Switzerland. During the siege of Paris he was actively engaged in attending to the sick and dying, and turned his house into a hospital for that purpose. After the Ville du Havre went down he and his fellow-worker, Mr. Wise, were rescued and taken to the Loch Erne, but the latter was so badly injured by a falling mast that he could not be taken on board the Trimountain with the other survivors, and Mr. Cook remained on board to attend to him in his sufferings. The British Queen afterward took them on board, and they reached France safely, but Mr. Cook, owing to the sufferings and hardships endured on board, was prostrated and died on the 29th January at Nismes, leaving a wife and seven children unprovided for. It was the intention of the churches in this City to appeal to the charitable in their behalf and provide for them, and a beginning was made in this church for that end.

Judge Fancher, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Foss also addressed the meeting, after which a handsome collection was taken up in behalf of the fund, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology.

POLICY PLAYERS IN COURT.

Ten persons, all told, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market Police Court on a charge of playing policy. On Saturday night Officer Folk, of the Tenth Precinct, made a raid on No. 230 Chrystie street, a saloon occupied by Gustave Lange. He captured all the prisoners there, and also a set of books and blanks, used for the policy business. The prisoners gave their names as George Whitehouse, George Williams, Frank Reinhart, John Reinhart, William Taff, Philip Rosebeck, John Sherbert, Gustave Lange, Joseph Barrell and Ferdinand Miller. Lange was held in [illegible]000 bail charged with keeping a [illegible]. Whitehouse, in whose possession was found nineteen pawn-tickets, was held in $1,000, to enable the officers to find out if the goods were stolen, and the remainder were held in $300 bail each. George Fitager and Charles Hughes, of No. 122 Pitt street, were arrested by Officer Box of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of keeping a policy shop at the above number. They were committed to answer by Justice Otterbourg.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded yesterday morning with an intelligent and attentive gathering, to commemorate the birth of Washington by an appropriate anniversary celebration. The proceedings took place under the auspices of the Order of United American Mechanics. The preliminary exercises comprised an opening anthem, rendered by an excellent choir, and prayer by Rev. E. C. Sweetser, after which an eloquent and interesting oration was delivered by Rev. T. T. Kendrick, of Brooklyn. By way of introduction, the speaker said that in consenting to address the meeting he did not pretend to do justice to either the subject or the occasion, nor would he attempt to offer anything new for the consideration of his hearers. The subject selected was "George Washington, his Birth, Life and Death, and their Results" and in the treatment of his theme he stood on the same ground which all his predecessors had covered on similar occasions. Washington was great from his earliest years. Nor did he barter his gifts. He was remarkable in youth by being unyouthful in his remarks, and was unequal in age because his years and achievements were equal. He lived by rule. His sincerity made him reliable. His perceptions and magnanimity enabled him to see all needful details, without lowering his dignity by obscuring too much. Indeed, as Plato was the model of models in moral philosophy, so Washington was the seed and stem of magnanimity. His firmness and friendship elicited confidence in his followers. His pleasantness and propriety, in every condition, made him for all company both a pattern and a favorite. His politeness and piety made his company both honorable and proper. He was a pious man. He prayed the conscientious Christian prayer, that prayer which bleaches the sin-stained section of life in the body, which is the gate that leads to the perfumed paradise of glory, which is the ticket that effects an entrance into the tent of eternal truth, which elects the pious to the throne of thrones, and gives mortals immortal alliance to God. Washington was hopeful. Indeed, every quality which could aid in forming a graceful garland to adorn the valiant, added bloom to the name and bliss to the nature of Washington. Wherefore, even social felicities found a worthy nurse in him. Washington loved home—home, that life-renewing resort for laboring honesty; church-bell of grace for biblical Christians; refuge for shipwrecked worth in life's rough, weary race; cash-book of redemption for bankrupt characters; clerk's office of safety in which to file the wills of manhood's worthy conduct; cabinet of aid to a parent's Presidential course; temple of sacredness this side the tomb; woman's mighty world; children's university of unvarnished counsels; light-house of life that forms the love of heaven. The speaker continued in a similar strain, drawing from his audience frequent outbursts of applause, as he pictured Washington's leading traits of character and life, and the grand principles he established for the world. Then passing on, Mr. Kendrick made an earnest appeal to his hearers in behalf of Washington's principles, and concluded with the beautiful poem, "Our Flag." At the close of the oration Mrs. Marsena Nelson Jones, of Brooklyn, sang "The Star-spangled Banner," and was enthusiastically encored. The audience united with the choir in singing the "Doxology," and the services terminated with the benediction, pronounced by Mr. Kendrick.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

There is a homely, rough-looking building in Forty-third street, near Third avenue, which is just now tenanted by strange inmates. Women and little children in the populous neighborhood are frequently startled by the fearful sounds issuing from the building, whose doors are always closed. Roars, savage growls, and shrieks are heard day and night, and people with weak nerves pass the place with a shudder. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a den of wild beasts. A reporter of THE TIMES who was furnished with the open sesame—a seemingly ungracious passport—visited it yesterday and explored its mysteries. He found himself in a rather mixed assemblage of wild animals, consisting of one large elephant and two small ones, four lions, two Bengal tigers, one gold spotted and one black African leopard, four llamas, one Egyptian sea cow, a sacred ox, four elans and antelopes, a zebra, a yak, two ostriches, two albino deer, one fallow deer, two reindeer, a horned horse, four white bears, a Russian bear, two hyenas, two "sun bears," a number of white peacocks, cockatoos, gold and silver pheasants, African cranes, foxes, a horde of mischievous monkeys, and a sheep with five horns. This interesting family, now caged and crowded together in rather close quarters, will make their appearance in public when Barnum completes his new hippodrome and starts his "World's Exposition" to travel over the country. Yesterday the animals were in a most restless mood, the lions roared frightfully, the tigers made frantic efforts to break through the bars of their cages, and the elephants rocked their huge heads to and fro in the most energetic manner. The hyenas laughed sarcastically at the other uneasy creatures, and even the monkeys squealed maliciously at everything and everybody. The only beings apparently unmoved by the general "uncomfortableness" of the situation were the animals' keepers. They were stolidly indifferent, and when asked if the restlessness remarked in their changes was every-day occurrence, they said it was on every day except Sunday. "On Sunday, you know," said one of them, "we don't give 'em any meat. When traveling through the country we have always found a difficulty in getting meat for the beasts on that day, so we make it a rule to give them none on Sunday even when we can get it, so that they may not expect it. They know," he added, "as well as you or me when Sunday comes." The twenty-four race horses, six antelopes, and eight of the ten ostriches received by the steamer Schiller on Friday last, are quartered at the rink on Third avenue, which is used for horse training, rehearsals, and the manufacture of the paraphernalia for the hippodrome show. A large number of horses, ponies, and performing animals are housed at the rink, and at the Central Park three giraffes and the sea-lions belonging to Mr. Burnum are kept. It is expected that the hippodrome will be opened early in April next.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE TO THE POOR.

The members of the Stock Exchange have subscribed $1,008 50 for the relief of the suffering poor of the City, and have placed the entire sum at the disposal of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The following correspondence has passed between Mr. E. E. Chase, Chairman of the committee appointed to distribute the money, and Mr. Robert B. Minturn:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Treasurer New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

DEAR SIR: The committee appointed to distribute the money subscribed by members of the Stock Exchange, for the benefit of the poor of the City of New-York, have decided to send the entire amount to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Inclosed please find check for $1,008 50. Respectfully

E. E. CHASE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

E. E. Chase, Esq., Chairman Committee New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: I beg to own receipt of your favor of this date, inclosing check of $1,008 50, being the amount subscribed by members of the Stock Exchange, for the benefit of the poor of this City. Please express to the gentlemen whom you represent, our gratitude for this addition to the means of relieving the present great suffering among the poor. The benefaction comes at a most opportune time, as the demands upon our resources are now unprecedented. I will send you a supply of our tickets and directories, as soon as I can procure them from our principal office. Yours most respectfully,

ROBERT B. MINTURN,
Treasurer New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

A PRIZE-FIGHT OFF.

The proposed prize-fight between Chas McGurran and "George Young's Unknown," who were to have battered yesterday morning for $200 did not take place. Young's novice refused to fight, and McGurran claimed the stakes. The proposed brutal exhibition created quite a "breeze" among the class of sporting men who countenance these disgusting exhibitions, and the numerous sporting-houses on Saturday night were crowded to a late hour by roughs, gamblers, and thieves, who were anxious to witness the battle. A large crowd assembled at Weehawken to witness the fight, but had their journey for nothing. The pugilists met at "Owney" Geoghagen's at midnight on Saturday, when all arrangements had been made for the contest. The novice stated he would not fight, whereupon the backer of McGurran claimed the stakes. Capt. Walsh knew of the proposed fight, and would have arrested all parties if they had attempted to fight in his precinct. Young's novice knew this, and that is why he would not fight.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE CLUBBING.

The delegation from the trades-unions held an adjourned meeting at No. 153 East Fourth street yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. R. Williams, of the Working Men's Central Council presided. A committee from the Turn Hall organization presented a copy of the resolutions embodying the proposed action of that party which is to prosecute the Police Commissioners under the authority of the charter, also to memorialize the Legislature on the same subject. The Committee of Conference reported that they were satisfied of the practicability of the plans adopted by the Turn Hall party, and favored co-operation with them. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the party meeting at No. 153 East Fourth street, unite with the Turn Hall party, and that they assemble at their head-quarters on Wednesday, at 7:30 P. M., and proceed to Turn Hall, taking with them a copy of the resolutions previously adopted. The Conference Committee were appointed to introduce the delegation.

SEARCH FOR A MURDERER.

TRAGEDY IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

A MAN SHOT AND FATALLY WOUNDED BY A DETECTIVE—ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

Michael McNamara, an Irish laborer, thirty-one years of age, residing with his wife and family on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, was shot in the abdomen, and it is feared fatally wounded, by Detective Patrick Leahy, of the Central Office, at an early hour yesterday morning, under peculiarly-distressing circumstances. Ever since the murder of Nicholas A. Schweich, the watchman at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, at Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, on Wednesday night last, Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, has been exerting every nerve to discover and arrest the perpetrators of the foul murder, and has had the detectives of his command on the alert day and night, searching for the murderer. He was convinced that the watchman was murdered by one of a gang of thieves who infest the Twentieth Ward, and who are constantly engaged in robbing the freight cars at the depot on Eleventh avenue. From information received from private sources, Capt. Irving became impressed with the idea that the perpetrator of the murder was none other than "Dutch" Harmon, one of the most desperate and blood-thirsty ruffians in the City, who would not hesitate a moment to shoot down an officer or any other person who would impede his chance of escape when caught stealing. It is supposed that Harmon was detected by the watchman, Schweich, in the act of robbing one of the freight cars laden with valuable merchandise while it was standing in the depot, and found it necessary to shoot the watchman in order to facilitate his escape. He then climbed over the fence and disappeared into one of the numerous tenement-houses in the vicinity. Harmon has been engaged in these car robberies ever since he was a lad, and is considered one of the most reckless and daring thieves in the country. He has done the State service at Sing Sing Prison, and is wanted by the New-Jersey authorities to serve out an unexpired term of imprisonment which he abruptly terminated by escaping from the State Prison at Trenton. Every effort has been made to find Harmon, but he has thus far succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers. On Friday last Capt. Irving received information that Catherine McNally, a young female who was supposed to be the mistress of Harmon, lived in a tenement in Thirty-ninth street, near Eleventh avenue. A number of Central Office detectives surrounded the house on that night, and invaded the apartments occupied by this woman. She was found in her room, and in her company was John Gilroy, alias Conroy, alias "D. B.," a well-known thief, who had recently been discharged from the Penitentiary. Gilroy and the woman were arrested by Detectives Rielly, Mullin, and Williamson, and they are still locked up at Police Head-quarters. Gilroy is not supposed to have been concerned in the murder. From the woman it was learned that she had quarreled with Harmon, and that he did not seek her company as formerly, but was living with his wife on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street. On receiving this information Capt. Irving gave orders for a raid to be made on this house. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Detectives Rielly, Leahy, Woolsey, Williamson, Von Gerichten, and Mullin, of the Central Office, left Police Head-quarters in a coach, with a view of searching the house, in the hope of finding Harmon concealed there. Knowing the desperate character of the man for whom they were searching, all the officers were well armed and determined to arrest him at all hazards if they succeeded in striking his trail. Arrived at the scene, which is one of the worst localities in the City, the detectives left the coach at Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue at 3 A. M., and proceeded cautiously to the house, which they surrounded. The building is one of a row of tenement-houses inhabited chiefly by a poor class of Irish laborers, but which have been the abode of many of the most daring members of the gang of desperadoes known as the "Forty Thieves." While the officers were watching the house information was brought them that, a few minutes before they reached the spot, a party of four men, among whom was Harmon, had entered the building. The officers thereupon determined to raid on the house and search the premises. They entered the place, and Detectives Woolsey and Mullin stationed themselves in the back yard. Detectives Williamson and Von Gerichten remained on guard in the front of the building, while Detectives Rielly and Leahy went up stairs to prosecute the search for Harmon. On arriving at the apartments occupied by the man for whom they were looking they forced open the door and entered. The rooms were thoroughly searched, but without success, and Mrs. Harmon, who was found in bed, of course denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband, and utterly refused to give the officers any information. Believing that Harmon was in the house, and had probably taken refuge on one of the upper floors, Rielly and Leahy ascended to the next floor and paused at the threshold of the apartments occupied by Michael McNamara. The officers listened intently, and thought that they heard an excited whispering going on inside. They allege that they then knocked at the door and demanded admittance, stating that they were police officers, but received no reply. They then forced the door partially open, and Rielly placed his hand in the aperture formed by the separation of the door from the casing, so as to brace himself to bring the full pressure of his strength against the door, when he discovered that it was being held shut by some person inside. In a moment Rielly was struck on the hand with some heavy instrument, and Leahy, fearing further resistance, drew his revolver and fired through the door. The pistol shot attracted the attention of the other officers, who rushed up stairs. The door of the room was then kicked in and the detectives entered. They found there McNamara, his wife Mary, their three children, and a woman named Mary Murphy. All these persons were in their night-clothes, McNamara having nothing on but an undershirt. The room was thoroughly searched, and no trace of any other person was found. The officers were about to depart, when McNamara suddenly discovered that he had been shot in the abdomen, and from the wound a small stream of blood was trickling. This discovery gave rise to the utmost consternation. McNamara was hurriedly clothed and taken to the carriage which was in waiting near by, and the officers started to find a Police Surgeon. In this they were unsuccessful, and the man becoming weak from internal hemorrhage, they drove at once to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Brooks examined the wound and gave it as his opinion that it would in all probability prove fatal. The wounded man was placed in one of the wards in the surgical division, and received every attention possible under the circumstances.

Fearing a fatal result, Warden Brennan notified Coroner Woltman, who, accompanied by Dr. Shine, proceeded to the hospital and held an ante-mortem inquisition in the case. The patient was found very weak, but perfectly calm and in full possession of his faculties. At the request of the Coroner he made the following statement:

About 3 or 3:30 o'clock this morning, (Feb. 22,) I was in bed at my house, No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street. A woman who stops with us, named Mary Murphy, awoke me by screaming out. I got up. The door had been broken in. I rushed out with a fire-shovel in my hand. There were some three men outside. The door had been forced open by them. I went and tried to prevent them from coming in. At that time I did not know who they were. They did not tell me that they were police officers. I tried to keep the door shut. They had broken in a panel, and just then I was shot in the abdomen. I saw a pistol in the hands of a man dressed in citizen's clothes; I heard the report of the pistol, but did not know that I was shot. Soon after I felt a little tickling sensation in the abdomen. Three or four men then entered and searched my room. I then saw one man holding a lamp; he was dressed as a police officer. I had nothing on except an undershirt; the men then told me to get on my clothes and come to a doctor; I was then placed in a coach and taken to Bellevue Hospital. After I was shot they told me they were searching for another man whom they supposed to be in the house. I do not know who shot me; I would not know him if I saw him. I am a laborer.

Leroy J. Brooks, M. D., testified as follows:

I am House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. This morning, Feb. 22, Michael McNamara was admitted, suffering from a pistol shot wound of the abdomen, half an inch above the umbilicus, on the median line. He was suffering from shock at this time. I anticipate that he will develop peritonitis, and, in my opinion, the wound will prove fatal.

On the above testimony the jury impanneled in the case rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Michael McNamara came to his wounding (viz.: A pistol shot wound of the abdomen) at the hands of some police officer, to us unknown, at No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, on the 22d February, 1874."

Last evening Detective Leahy surrendered himself to Coroner Woltman, and was placed in charge of Capt. Irving, who is responsible for his appearance when wanted.

Mrs. Mary McNamara, the wife of the wounded man, states that she was in bed, at about 3:30 o'clock, when she was awakened by some persons trying to force open the door. Her husband awoke at about the same time, and, jumping out of bed, seized a fire-shovel, and attempted to prevent the persons outside, whom he believed to be thieves, from entering. A panel of the door was kicked in, and a hand was thrust through the aperture. Her husband struck the hand with the shovel, and immediately thereafter a shot was fired. The door was burst open, and the room searched. The men then announced themselves as police officers. In a few moments her husband discovered that he was shot, and the men then took him and herself to the hospital in a carriage.

Detective Leahy made a statement to a TIMES reporter which does not conflict with the details given above. He says that he was firmly convinced when their entrance was resisted that they had Harmon caged in the room. Knowing the desperate character of the man they were in search of, he expected every moment to be fired at through the door, and when Rielly was struck he fired through the door, deeming it prudent to have the first shot.

Detective Leahy was formerly a special duty officer in the Eighteenth Precinct, and has been attached to the Central Office for about three months. He has always been regarded as an excellent officer, and Capt. Irving states that he is one of the most careful and trustworthy officers of his command. He is a young man, and has only been married a few weeks.

The real name of "Dutch Harmon" is Herman Lienendorf. He is of German extraction, and has been a desperate thief all his life. He was sentenced to Trenton State Prison for robbing a dyer's establishment on Union Hill, N. J., for five years, but escaped after serving a short time. Capt. McElwaine is positive that Herman is the man who shot the watchman, and came very near capturing him on Thursday night last. The Captain, learning that Hermon was in his residence, No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, ordered out a platoon of Police, who surrounded the house. The Captain with several trusty officers burst into his room, but Herman was warned and jumped out of a second story window to the roof of a shed in the rear. The Police officers who had been stationed in the rear opened fire on him. Herman returned the fire, and in the confusion succeeded in making his escape. He took refuge in a low saloon in West Twenty-fifth street, where he smoked a cigar and played a game of cards. In less than two hours after the visit of the Police he returned to his house, and remained there all night. An officer saw him return home, but being alone, was afraid to attempt to capture him, as he well knew that Herman would not hesitate a moment to shoot him.

Capt. McElwaine on Saturday night made a raid on the thieves' dens in the Twentieth Precinct, and arrested the following well-known characters: William Hackett, Michael Foran, Peter McDonald, Henry Heffner, Patrick Cody, and John McCormick. Hackett is known as one of the most desperate of the Forty Thieves, and is believed to have been concerned in the killing of Schweich. Cody has served a term at Sing Sing, and has a brother at Auburn. Hackett, Cody, and Heffner have been remanded to the station-house, to allow Capt. McElwaine to obtain the necessary evidence against them.

At a late hour last night McNamara was still alive, though his condition is very precarious.

THE OLD CATHOLICS OF EUROPE.

Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, preached last evening at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, his subject being, "The Old Catholics." He took his text from Revelations, iii., 4: "Thou hast a few names even in Sardis which have not defiled their garments; and they shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy."

The preacher went on to say that universal charity required men to act in the common cause of religion in a proper and straightforward manner. The past few years were years of remarkable changes, and were strikingly illustrative of the future development of matters in the religious world. Our Lord had given Sardis to us as an illustration whereby to follow. Sardis was an obscure city, but out of obscure means the Savior accomplished the greatest miracles. Eight or nine years ago, in Florence or Turin, one dare not say a word against the Pope or Papal supremacy. Now it was different. At that time a man dare not lift his voice and utter a free expression. Nowadays he could do so, thanks to the enlightened and enlightening influence of the German Empire. The Italians, nowadays, felt that reform was indeed at hand. The Pontiff claimed to be the right-hand partner of Christ, but he was not, as was told by the experience of late years. There was a time when he tried to influence the politics of the world, but now his power in this respect was no more. He wanted to set himself up against the enlightened opinions of the world, but this he couldn't do. There was a better and broader system of views now existing, which, very happily, Americans were foremost in disseminating. Everything the Pope has taken on hand, politically speaking, he has failed in. He had met a determined and unconquerable foe in Bismarck and King William of Prussia. They could—Bismarck especially—dispute the contents of the Bible with the Pope. He had his master in Bismarck. The speaker here went into a long historical account showing how various Princes and Kings had defied the Pope's authority, tracing their antagonism down to the present day, as exemplified in the person of King Victor Emmanuel. He said he esteemed the Pope as an usurper, and gave an illustration of how a German bishop, Robert Reinkens, had defied the Pope, and was elected to Archiepiscopal honors through the influence of his flock. The sermon was listened to with very great attention.

CAPITAL TRIALS IN MAINE.

In a communication to the Augusta *Journal*, the following statements are made respecting trials on capital charges in recent years in Maine: "In 1859 there was one conviction for murder. In 1860 there were two capital trials, resulting in one acquittal and one conviction. In the three years, 1861, 1862, and 1863, seven persons were sentenced to death, and at the close of 1863 two cases were pending after a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, in which the same sentence was pronounced, and two other cases were pending in which the same result was reached. One of the sentences, however, was for a crime committed in 1860; deducting that, we have ten persons sentenced to death for offenses committed in the three years above named, and no two of them for the same offence. This terrible record has no parallel in the history of the State, thus showing the error of the allegation that capital offences have largely increased since 1869. In 1861 there were eleven cases before the court in which a capital offense was originally charged; in two cases (of arson) a *nol. pros.* was entered; in two others, the indictment was for manslaughter; in one other the plea of 'guilty of manslaughter' was accepted; in one other, the accused was adjudged insane, and sent to the Insane Hospital; two were convicted of manslaughter, and three convicted and sentenced to death. In 1862 there were three cases tried; result, one conviction, one acquittal, and one *nol. pros.*, after the evidence was out. In 1863, six new cases were before the court, in which the death penalty was finally pronounced; one in which the accused died before trial; one in which the verdict was manslaughter; besides these there was one murder, the two perpetrators of which were killed in resisting arrest. In 1864, there was one conviction in a new case, and in another case the accused died before trial. In 1865 there were three new cases, two of which resulted in acquittals and one in a verdict of manslaughter. In 1866 there were four new cases, which resulted in one conviction of murder in the first degree, one conviction of murder in the second degree, one conviction of manslaughter, and one acquittal. In 1867 there were two new cases; in one the accused was sentenced to death, in the other (the Verrill and Harris case) one was so sentenced and the other discharged. In 1868 there were three new cases, resulting in two death sentences and one acquittal. In 1869 there were two new cases, one murder in the first degree, and one manslaughter. In 1870 there were three new cases, resulting in one death sentence, one conviction of manslaughter, and one acquittal. In 1871 there were two new cases; in one the accused was acquitted; the other (Reed's case) is pending. In 1872 there were three new cases, resulting in one death sentence, one life sentence, and one sentence for manslaughter. These statistics since 1869 are taken from the reports of the Attorney General. I have not seen the report for 1873. The Lowell case is not included in the foregoing statement, and should be added to the list of the year where the crime was committed."

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

The Boston papers report that Nathaniel Jones and Ensign Worthing, convicts, escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown early last Friday evening by tunneling under the wall. They had been employed in the engine-house, which is near the railroad fence, and, removing the floor, they dug a hole large enough to admit the passage of a man on his hands and knees. Two piles which had been driven to keep the sea from washing away the dirt were cut through. Further investigation showed that the dirt had been removed and scattered in small quantities about the yard. Their escape was discovered when the time came for locking up. As soon as possible the Police in Boston and surrounding towns were notified, and a reward of $200 has been offered for their apprehension. It is said that one of Jones's wives (he has two, one residing in Lowell,) lives in this city, and that she is of very bad character, and a noted pickpocket. Both Jones and Worthing are considered dangerous men, are ranked as first-class "cracksmen," and were both sentenced to prison four or five years ago. Jones escaped from the prison once before, about three years since, and went to Lowell, where he was afterward arrested for burglary. While on trial, although under an assumed name, he was recognized, and received a year additional to his former sentence. He is a blacksmith by profession, is thirty-five years old, five feet seven and a half inches in height, has blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, and two small scars, one on the forehead and the other on the breast. Worthing is a machinist, and belongs to New-York. He is forty-two years old, and of the same height as Jones, has hazel eyes and dark complexion, and carries scars on his body, two on the forehead and one on the inside of the right knee. Jones had three years to serve and Worthing five.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Andrew Allan, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Samro Takaki, of the Japanese Legation at Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. E. H. Allen, Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Lynch, and Gen. George F. Shepley, of Maine, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Daniel McClure, United States Army; Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo; and E. L. Plumb, formerly United States Consul General at Havana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Julius Wilkens, a jeweler of Jersey City Heights, was fined $5 yesterday morning for having obstructed the street with sand.

James Alexander was held for trial in Jersey City yesterday to answer a charge of having attempted to take the life of his wife.

"Westminster Abbey" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. Charles Kingsley at Association Hall, on Friday evening.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Theresa Schumaker was held for trial in default of $300 bail, on a charge of keeping a policy shop.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty will deliver the closing lecture of the Mercantile Library course this evening, at Association Hall. Subject—"The Stage."

Henry Clay lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows celebrated its fourth anniversary by a festival at Runk's Assembly Rooms, in Ludlow street, last night.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen on Feb. 7 and Southampton on Feb. 10, reached this port last evening, with mail news later by two days than the dates previously at hand.

During an altercation yesterday morning at No. 311 Bowery, David Crook, aged twenty-three of No. 25 Second avenue, was assaulted by an unknown man and severely beaten about the head. His assailant escaped.

The police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct on Saturday night, arrested fifty abandoned females on Broadway in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street. They were held for examination by Justice Sherwood.

The returns at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday were unusually heavy, the number of prisoners being 150, of which fifty were young girls, all arrested on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The fines amounted to $175.

Dr. Crook, late President of Belfast College, will reply to Fathers Burke and Lake in his lecture on "Public Schools and the Dangers that Threaten Them," at the Seventh Street M. E. church, near Third avenue, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Pavonia Club was obliged to close the doors of its soup-house on Saturday night for want of funds to support it. The establishment was first opened about the 1st of December, and at the outset was liberally supported. Of late the subscriptions have fallen off almost entirely.

Male Evening Grammar School No. 32, Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, held its closing reception on Friday evening. The Principal, C. F. Olney, had prepared to make the evening enjoyable and instructive, and succeeded. Dr. Henry D. Ramsey, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. A pleasant feature of the entertainment was an examination of the phonographic class by Mr. Elmer Paulson. The visitors were well pleased with the proficiency of the pupils.

On Saturday night Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent on the house No. 149 Bleecker street, where a gambling saloon was supposed to be carried on. He captured twelve prisoners and took possession of several packs of cards, also $3 in money. There were playing a French game called Bacharach. The prisoners were all discharged by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as there was no evidence to show that the place was a gambling-house.

Morris Duey, an armless veteran, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday by Detective Howard, of Jersey City, on a charge of having stolen a will and a promissory note from a lady named Ann Pierce, residing in Jersey City. Duey says that he had lived with Mrs. Pierce, and that her daughter had made a charge against him which so frightened him that he fled to Philadelphia. He claims that the present allegation is made for the purpose of securing his presence to answer whatever charge Miss Pierce may see fit to make against him.

A meeting of the East Side Temperance Alliance, composed of ladies and gentlemen, was held last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Seventeenth street, to take some action on the liquor traffic. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Judge Van Cott and others, who spoke at some length on the subject. The Pastor proposes to discontinue for the present the usual Sunday evening services and to replace them by temperance meetings. The Temperance Alliance urgently begs the aid of the different denominations to help them in their endeavors to overthrow the liquor trade.

BROOKLYN.

The number of persons who received relief, yesterday, at the rooms of the Fourth Precinct Relief Association, was 1,382.

John Timmons, a hatter, and Joseph Duffy, a cooper, were found in Clinton street, on Saturday night, acting in a suspicious manner, examining windows and going under stoops. Each had an old soft black felt hat concealed under his clothes. As they could not explain, they were locked up.

Thomas Baldwin, who refused to tell his residence or occupation, was arrested in New-York, yesterday, by Detective Roche, of the Third Brooklyn Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar. He is charged by Patrick Judge, of No. 528 Court street, with robbing the poor-box in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on the 14th inst.

Frederick Kilmar, a German tailor, twenty-three years old, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of George Shultz, who charged him with taking his watch and chain, on pretence of repairing them, and subsequently appropriating them. Three pawn-tickets for watches, and Shultz's chain, were found on him. He admitted that one of the tickets was for complainant's watch.

LONG ISLAND.

The Greenport Fire Department paraded on Saturday in honor of Washington's birthday.

The three-masted schooner Experiment, which was stranded on Saturday week near Pon Quogue, is a total wreck.

There have been thirty-three deaths of children from diphtheria in Glen Cove during the Winter. The disease has now entirely abated.

The total number of fires in Suffolk county during 1873 was thirty-six; the total reported loss was $105,050, and the reported insurance was $30,480.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met at North Hempstead on Saturday to take action regarding the purchase of a farm for the county poor. Hog Island was decided on as a site for a poor-house and farm. The price is $13,500 for 600 acres of land, with a number of dwellings and outbuildings already upon it.

The session of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, which commences at North Hempstead to-day, promises to be an unusually busy one. Both the civil and the criminal calendars are heavy, the former comprising some twenty-seven cases, some of them of considerable importance, and the latter comprising two cases of assault with intent to kill, one for perjury, and several for burglary, &c.

STATEN ISLAND.

A grand concert and musical entertainment will be given this evening at the old School-room at Tompkinsville by the Sabbath-school attached to the Kingsley Methodist Church at Stapleton.

A pigeon-shooting match will take place this afternoon at the Bull's Head Shooting Park between Jonas D. Phillips and William A. Anderson. Twenty-five birds each are to be shot at for a purse of $200 a side.

During the season of Lent services will be held at the St. Mary's Catholic Church at Clifton every Friday evening, and at the St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, Thursday evenings, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

The new Board of Supervisors of Richmond County organized at Richmond on Saturday. Mr. Frederick White, from Middletown, was chosen Chairman, and Crowell Conner, Clerk to the old board, was retained in his position.

NEW-JERSEY.

Owing to financial embarrassments, the Jersey City *Times*, which for several weeks has been published as a weekly, failed to make its appearance yesterday morning.

The funeral of Jeannette Adair, who was found dead in bed last Thursday morning, took place from her parents' residence, No. 232 Chestnut street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. About 800 people were present, mostly females. Tests have been made with the view of detecting the presence of arsenic in the stomach of the deceased. Some of them were successful, but others showed no indications of that poison. The inquest will be continued this morning.

ARREST OF A NOTED THIEF.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst., Patrick Tyrell grasped at the pocket-book of Miss Julia Sullivan, of No. 291 Adams street, Brooklyn, at the corner of Franklin and Park avenues. Mr. John Beatty, of Willoughby avenue, who was passing at the time, went to her assistance, and the thief ran away empty handed. Mr. Beatty gave a description of Tyrell to Officer Malloy, of the Sixth Sub-precinct, who arrested him yesterday. He was identified by Miss Sullivan at the station. Tyrell is a notorious thief, and has been identified by several as the person who robbed them of various articles.

COCK-FIGHTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The postponed cocking main between New-York and Pennsylvania took place in a private pit in New-Jersey. It commenced on Saturday night, and was not over until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The conditions were for each side to show twenty-one cocks, and fight all that weighed within two ounces of each other at weights ranging from four pounds six ounces to five pounds nine ounces, according to New-York rules, for $50 each battle and $1,000 the odd fight. Fifteen pairs weighed in. Betting was $100 to $70 on the New-York fowls. Both sides produced splendid birds, which were all in good condition. The main was won by New-York. The score stood New-York 8, Pennsylvania 7. The contest lasted seven hours.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

DISCOURSE BY REV. S. M. HAGEMAN.

At the request of the congregation, Rev. S. Miller Hageman preached a discourse on "The Bible in the Public Schools" in the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, last evening, selecting his text from Jeremiah, xxxvi., 23. He said that the United States of America was the first and only nation on earth founded on a religious principle of Protestant Christianity, and the first and only nation on earth that had created a system of public-school education; and our twin cities were the first in the United States to start free public schools. New-England was zealous in the start, but burdened her children with the cost of the schools. Should these two cities be the first to decide the destiny of the Bible in the public schools? He considered the objections. The Romanist says: "I don't believe in the Bible. I will not let my children hear it in the public schools. I will not support the public schools." The answers to these objections were three-fold:

First—Individual conscience is subordinate to the collective conscience when that conscience acts on enlightened Christian principle and moral truth. A nation is less apt to be mistaken than a man or a set of men. In America the majority is the monarchy of a free people.

Second—Roman conscience is as to the voting masses shrouded in base superstition, and unfit to arbitrate on the question. When a Romanist comes to heaven and sees the Bible written out in its Divine Author, he will have to say if he persists in this thing: "I don't believe in the Bible! I don't believe in God. I have a conscience. I cannot come in!"

Third—They do believe in the Bible. They receive all the books we do, and receive twelve more that we do not.

The second objection of the Romanists was the financial form. The Romanist says he pays taxes, and taxation entitles him to representation, and declares that he will not pay for what he does not believe in. The answer to this objection is two-fold. Taxation implies citizenship, and citizenship involves the right to representation. Let the Romanist show, as a citizen, that the Bible is not for the general good, and we will not require him to pay for it. But till he does, though an Irishman, he is an American, and a citizen, and must pay for public good. The Romanist says: "Give us our proportion of the public school money, and build us distinctive parochial schools." In reply to this we say: This violates flatly the State Constitution, which reads: "The capital of the public school fund shall be preserved inviolate." You must repeal this first by a legislative act. We cannot, as enlightened people, afford to pay for the thirteen cardinal errors of the Romish Church. They aim, he said, not at religious reformation, but at political power. They are a unit. They are in dead earnest. They aim to break up the entire system of the public schools. They begin in this country as in their own, with the poor, the ignorant, whom they can lead blindfold through the world. If we were to stay the monster, we must begin where they begin, in the public schools, where the masses meet, and the poor came. There were others besides Romanists that objected to the Bible in the public schools. They were those who say the family is the teacher of the child. "I will teach my child at home." All children had not got a home. All homes had not got a Bible. All parents were not believers. Again men say: "Why mix up the church with the State?" Answer: The Bible is no less a revelation of morality for the State than of religion for the Church. Good citizenship is the highest interest of the State, but there can be no good citizenship without right education, but no right education without morality, but no morality without religion, but no religion without the Bible. These were the limits of logical argument; and, in conclusion, America was founded on a principle of political Protestantism. It was a protest itself against any other form of religion. In the unity of truth, Christianity was inseparable from culture and a Bible basis of learning. The Bible contained within itself the factors of education. The Bible was the finest classic in the English tongue. The common school was intended to diffuse knowledge. The Bible was God's gift to all. The national conscience demanded it; society demanded it; the Bible commanded it; it was a national responsibility to all.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE FOR MARCH.

The following steamers have been appointed to carry the United States mails to foreign countries from this port during the month of March: March 3, the steam-ship Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line, leaves this port for Queenstown at 12:30 P. M., taking the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, the German, Belgium, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails. On the 4th the steam-ship Cuba, of the Cunard Line, sailing for Queenstown at 1 P. M., will take the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, German, Belgium, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails. The steam-ship Hammonia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, will sail at 5:30 A. M. for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, carrying the mails for Great Britain and Ireland, and for Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany direct; also, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg. On the 7th the steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line, will sail for Queenstown at 5:30 A. M., taking the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, the steam-ship Rhein, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Southampton and Bremen, taking the European mails, and the steam-ship St. Laurent, of the French Line, for Brest and Havre, with the French mails direct. On the 10th the steam-ship Idaho, of the Williams & Guion Line, will leave for Queenstown at 7:30 A. M. with the mails for Great Britain and Ireland. The steam-ship Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, will sail for Queenstown at 9 A. M. with the mails for Great Britain and Ireland and other European countries. On the 11th the steam-ship Graf Bismark, of the North German Lloyd Line, will sail for Bremen at midday with the mails for Germany direct; also, Swiss, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish closed mails. The steam-ship Silesia, of the Hamburg and American Packet Company, will sail for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, at 11:30 A. M., on the 12th, carrying the mails for Great Britain and Ireland and other European countries. On the 14th the steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star Line, will leave for Queenstown at 11:30 A. M., with the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, the steam-ship Main, of the North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen, taking mails for Germany, Belgium, and other European countries; the steam-ship Manhattan, of the Williams & Guion Line, will sail for Queenstown at 12:30 P. M., taking the mails for Great Britain and Ireland, and other European countries. On the 18th the steam-ship Calabria, of the Cunard Line, will sail for Queenstown at 1 P. M., with the mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also, the German, Belgium, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails. The steam-ship Frisia, of the Hamburg and American Packet Company, will leave for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg on the 19th, and on the 21st the steamers Oceanic, (White Star,) Periere, (French,) and Donau, (North German Lloyd,) will carry the transatlantic mails. The Minnesota (Williams & Guion) and the Goethe (Eagle) leave this port on the 24th, the Algeria (Cunard) and the Ohio (North German Lloyd) on the 25th, the Westphalia (Hamburg American Packet Company) on the 26th, the Mosel (North German Lloyd) and the Republic (White Star) on the 28th, and the Wisconsin (Williams & Guion) on the 31st. There are five ocean steamers to carry the mails from Philadelphia, four from Boston, two from Baltimore, and four from Portland, during the month of March.

WRESTLING MATCH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A wrestling match between Major James McLaughlin, of Detroit, Mich., champion of the United States, and Michael Whelan, champion of California, for $4,000 and the championship of America, came off in a crowded hall in San Francisco on the evening of the 14th inst. The *Alta* gives the following description of it: "Dr. Paul Brennan was chosen master of ceremonies, Messrs. Dave McLaughlin and Hugh Kelley judges, and Mr. McBride referee. McLaughlin stands six feet one in his stocking-feet, and weighs 237 pounds, (having reduced himself some forty pounds for the occasion.) He wore low shoes, fleshings, scarlet trunks, and a round jacket. He is ruddy of complexion, with fair cropped hair, and as he stood waiting his companion's entrée, his fine size and superb muscular development made him a magnificent creature to look upon. Michael Whelan, better known as 'Corduroy,' stands six feet one inch high, and weighs 185 pounds. He is a darker man than his opponent, and, in ordinary linen drawers and a pea-jacket, did not figure to advantage. It was feared from the first that the odds were overwhelmingly against him. After the rules were read, the first round commenced, McLaughlin being the favorite at $40 to $20, a great deal of money changing hands. They held each other, collar and elbow, for about six minutes, at the end of which time McLaughlin threw his man without any trouble, amid the wildest excitement. After the first throw bets were offered $100 to $10 on McLaughlin, but few takers were found. As the men came up for the second round, 'Corduroy' made some objection to McLaughlin's jacket. McLaughlin took it off and passed it to the judges, who examined it and found everything all right. The jacket was resumed, and the men collared for the second fall. During this round McLaughlin backed Whelan on to the reporters' table; neither let go of their hold, and the fall was claimed as a foul and not counted. After a series of the extraordinary evolutions and gyrations customary, McLaughlin again threw his opponent, after eight minutes' work, winning match and money easily and quickly. The defeated wrestler retired into the shades of private life, but the victor, his friends, and congratulators adjourned to the Lick House Saloon. At the close of the match, M. Perrier, the French athlete, who weighs 185 pounds, announced that he was willing to match himself against the champion in a contest, according to the French rules of wrestling. He is even willing to make two matches, one to be according to the French rule, and the other to be a collar-and-elbow match."

A LONG RACING MATCH.

Hugh McCrum, of San Francisco, has laid a wager with S. R. De Long, of Tucson, Arizona, by which he agrees to forfeit $2,000 provided De Long succeeds in riding his horse Jerry from Tucson to San Francisco, in twenty-five days, leaving Tucson on the 20th day of March, 1874, at 9 A. M., arriving in San Francisco on or before 9 A. M., April 14. Should the journey not be accomplished within the time specified, then S. R. De Long forfeits to McCrum the same amount. The route to be taken is via Wickenburg, Ehrenburg, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, to San Francisco by overland stage route. The projected race has already excited much interest in Tucson and San Francisco.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The Printing Cloths market has ruled quiet during the week, manufacturers not pressing sales, and buyers disposed to take only small lots, offered at slight concession in price or terms. Sales, 15,000 pieces, including standard 64s at 5⅝c. at 30 days, and good standard 64s at 5⅞c. at 60 days. Price of 56x60 Cloths, for future delivery, 5¼c. at 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—A. W. Landre and wife, Mrs. G. Shoeman, three children, and servant, Miss S. Creisman, E. Turner, D. F. Mulford, A. Goebelhouse, William Burns, W. H. Livingston, J. R. Hughes, J. W. Hughes, W. J. Lambert and wife, George Mosby, and 11 in steerage.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—M. H. Spicer, W. E. Chapman, William Brainard, Lewis Hollister, William Meigs, George Cheesebrough, John Leonard, J. Munster.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets.....5:45 | Moon sets...1:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:37 | Gov. Island..1:26 | Hell Gate....2:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 22.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Feb. 7 and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 44 cabin and 127 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Masonic, (of Stockton,) Lanpher, Manila Sept. 2, with sugar and hemp to Youngs & Co. Feb. 14, lat. 32 29, lon. 74 56, spoke brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., hence for Galveston.

Bark Adelheid, (Ger.,) Vogs, Arnoy 135 ds., and Ascension Island Dec. 11, with tar to order.

Bark Rosa Lavarello, (Ital.,) Boncardo, Bona 67 ds., with ore to order.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Miranda, (of Abroath,) Burrell, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suan & Son.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Willie, St. Marc's 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Schr. Lillie B. French, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. Feb. 13, lat. 28 52, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. G. H. Mills, from Providence, for New-Orleans.

Schr. Georgia, (of Harrington,) Coffee, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Maud C., (of St. John, N. B.,) Foster, Cardenas 10 ds., with melado to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Terry Not, (of Philadelphia,) Timmons, Galveston 30 ds., via Hatteras Inlet, with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. General Torbett, Sheppard, Milton, Del.
Schr. John Griffith, Richardson, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Mary A. Irvin, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Wharton, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Charles E. Moody, Collamer, Baltimore.
Schr. A. H. Lennox, Smith, Baltimore.
Schr. Howard Williams, Brindley, Baltimore.
Schr. E. J. Hamilton, Mills, Richmond.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Richmond, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. C. Hoyt, Terry, Richmond, for Boston.
Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. John Orser, Hart, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. H. Hodgdon, Forster, Bristol, for Baltimore.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Jones, East Greenwich.

BELOW—Bark Samuele, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo Dec. 29.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E.; thick fog.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, and Octorara, from New-York; William Whilden and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; Leipsig, from Bremen; America, from Savannah; barks Florida and Mary Evans, from Messina; Ilmatar, from Liverpool, and S. W. Holbrook, from Matanzas; brigs R. G. Wright, from Rio Janeiro, and Omer, from Cardenas; schrs. Louisa A. Orr, from Havana; Statesman, from Matanzas; Mollie, from Demerara; L. A. Burnham, from Searsport, Me.; Lewis Ehrman, from Boston, and Sophie, from Portland.

Below, brig Thomas Owen, from Cardenas.

Cld. steamer McClellan, for Providence; schrs. A. H. Hurlbut, for New-Haven; Thomas Booz, for New-York; Jacob Kenzel, for Boston; David Miller, for New-York; Gale, for Hunter's Point, N. Y.

Sld. barks Enchantress, for Liverpool; L. H. Deveben, for Cork; and Onalaska, for the West Indies.

Also arr. brig Thomas Owen, from Cardenas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamer George Cromwell, from New-York; ship Hypathia, from Liverpool; barks Jane, from Rio Janeiro; A. M. Rowland, from Bangor; Duc Fratelli, from Palermo; Rome, from Havre.

Sld. steamers Emily B. Souder and Juniata; ship Caledonia; schr. Sophia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 22.—Arr. barks Yarmouth, from Buenos Ayres; Weile, from White Haven.

Cld. steam-ship Australian, for Liverpool; barks Freeman Dennis and Freeman Clark, for Liverpool; schr. W. H. Rand, for Providence.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The steam-ship State of Georgia, from New-York Feb. 10, has arrived out.

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AND
Electro-Plated Ware

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